Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

'NESTLE'S'
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No 54,912.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Dec. 1910	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
29th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9931
12th "	INDIA	7811	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10985	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7546	.....	...
5th March	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
26th "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	...
2nd April	EGYPT	7917	.....	...
2nd April	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
23rd "	MANTUA	10985	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7546	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, and five previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to the regulations, which are imperative under the Sanitary Convention.

Lists of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, carrying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To Plymouth or London	Rs. 528, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi, 1909.
B City of Madras	4684	Dec. 29	Jan. 8 1910
* C City of Manchester	5584	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 "
C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 18 "
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 3 "	...
†D City of York	7705	" 22 "	Mar. 19 "
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 "	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 "
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 "	" 21 "
†D City of Calcutta	7512	" 25 "	" 22 "
B Walton Hall	4931	" 25 "	May 5 "
C City of Manchester	5584	...	" 7 "
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 "	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	" 31 "
C City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
a D City of York	770	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a D City of Calcutta	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Nordlloydsteamer Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Nordlloydsteamer Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY
FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz,, Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KYLA	1306	Thur. 23rd Dec.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi
ERASA	4471	Fri. 24th Dec.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	4781	Mon. 27th Dec.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.

† Or last arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porbandar, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,306 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Dec. calling (for cattle and Passengers) at, Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah, with cattle Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "VAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday 27th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dilwar, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about the 1st January 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd December, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRIDA	1719	G. Raicich	27th Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	15th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6,000	G. Bargagliau	25th Dec. 1909.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	E. Bednara	4000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORRBEF	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th "
AFRICA	4730	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KORRBEF	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4730	E Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KORRBEF	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E.F. FERDINAND	6045	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	29th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bolnars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	29th April
AUSTRIA	7888	S. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 760 *
Single Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 885 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

Post Box 249, HORNBY ROW,

BOMBAY.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

BAGGAGE received and shipped.

PASSENGERS on Transports met and every assistance rendered.

SURPLUS heavy baggage shipped cheaply as cargo or warehoused.

SOUTHAMPTON AGENTS:

PICKFORDS LD., Military Baggage Agents.
DAWSON BROS., Lloyds Agents

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and airy UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to Mr. Mc. Ivers at No. 20 " Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barilion	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Barilion	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebufat.	31st Dec, 1909,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 600

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Kiang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	"	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., The Parr's Bank, Ltd.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE
BEST PIANOS
FOR INDIA

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER. PAULWERNER.

MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.

LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	... ...	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded		£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£. 1,319,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	" 81,349
Annual Income	...	" 1,406,762
Assets	...	" 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,55,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 15,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent, per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

R. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

'XMAS, 1909.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF MADRAS."

ARRIVED ON December, 22nd 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned declind to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, o. they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 22nd December, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJI ESMAIL ALLANA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writting to the Undersigned at their office, at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Colaba Estate, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messnage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1304 8-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land formerly of Joomabhoy Moosa but now of Manecksji Jiwanji Master, on or towards the South formerly by the property of Dhunjibhoy Edulji but now by Park house, on or towards the East by the Sassoon Dock Siding, and on or towards the West by the Woodhouse Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2/3705, and by the Municipality under Ward No. 235 (14), Street No. 31 (D), and were formerly in the occupation of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, but now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1909.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LTD., BRANCH OFFICE will be REMOVED from the 20th Inst., to ALICE BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, near Lady Seth Fire Temple.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Bombay, 17th December, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD. desire to inform their Constituents and the public generally that the Mercantile Bank of London Ltd. who have established an AGENCY at 73, Hornby Road, Bombay, have no connection whatsoever with the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. whose Head Office is at 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

Dated 25th November, 1909.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES, for Christmas Holidays.

Return Tickets at REDUCED FARES will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any Station, distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st November, 1909.

No. 2134-B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM, THE 8TH DECEMBER, 1909.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundar for Sikhs. Jullundar (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

1. Name of person or firm offering employment.
2. Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
3. Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
4. Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
5. Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
6. Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

A. H. O. SPENCE, Major, Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 55 OF 1909.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.....Plaintiffs
vs.
(1) GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI;
(2) ESSAJI TAJEHOY and
(3) the firm of Messrs. ESSAJI ALIBHOY and Company.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of September 1909, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the court house on MONDAY the 10th day of January, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground, together with messuages, dwellinghouses, outhouses thereon, if any situate at Chinchpogly on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Registration Sub-District and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (as appears from the title deeds) 11129 Square Yards, or thereabouts (and as appears in Bills of the Collector of Land Revenue 11023 Square Yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201—202, Collector's New No. 13727, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 3428, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 7264 to 7271 and Street Nos. 160 to 174 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Narayen Balaji and on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground of Michael De Lima and De Souza and on or towards the South by the Government land.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Dadabhay Ferreira & Divan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 109 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI, Ag. Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, till Tuesday, the 18th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

EDWARD HOTEL, KHANDALA.

FOR Europeans only. Airy, commodious, unrivalled for style and comfort; matchless for Cuisine and Wines; each Room has a separate Bath attached. TERMS MODERATE. Apply to the PROPRIETORS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, 1st on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 21, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for Aga Shamsudinshah, the Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangisshah, deceased, the undermentioned properties, situate at Mount Road, Mazagaon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises, on the 7th day of January, 1910, at the times specified against the said properties.

PARTICULARS.

Mount Road, 3 Small Houses, Nos. 14, 16 and 18, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuges, tenements, hereditaments and premises Standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, admeasuring about 2212 Sq. yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16278, New Survey No. 3/3662, and Old Survey No. 669, and assesed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 14-16-18, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called Mount Road, on the west by the property of Bai Dhunbaiji Sorabji, on the South by the property of Merwanji Hirjibhoy, and on the north by the property 2ndly described.

At 5 p. m. Mount Road, big House, Nos. 20-22.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Mazagon, admeasuring 13032 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16256, New Survey No. 3661, and Old Survey No. 671, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 20-22, and bounded on the east by a Public Road called Mount Road, on the west partly by the property of Shaikh Sharafally Mamooji and partly by the property of Chamakaran Keloth Maccikaka, on the south by the property firstly described, and on the north by the property of Naoroji Rattanji Nasir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from

MESSRS. BRANDON & Co., VICTORIA TERMINUS and MESSRS. DENISON & Co., HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....SYDNEY T. PEASE.

COMMENCING
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1
FOR A SHORT SEASON OF TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SYDNEY T. PEASE
PRESENTS, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.
IN A REPERTOIRE OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, The Great Cavalier Play
FOR THE KING
The finest scenic Production ever Presented in India.

MONDAY, JANUARY 3, Bernard Shaw's Brilliant Comedy.
YOU NEVER CAN TELL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, Sir Charles Wyndham's Success.
MRS. DANE'S DEFENCE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, The late Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece.
THE BELLS
Preceded by Sir Conan Doyle's "Waterloo."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, The Charming Comedy from the Adelphi Theatre.
DR. WAKE'S PATIENT

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, The New Roman Religious Historical Play.
The SCEPTRE and the CROSS
Dedicated by special permission to the late Sir Henry Irving's.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 2, & 1. Boxes, Rs. 25 to 50. Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT OF
OUR "STAR" PICTURE
"COUNT UGOLINO"
A film depicting with the utmost fidelity the great story of this wonderful Italian and his revenge.

AN UNIQUE FILM DRAMA.

TO-MORROW,
XMAS EVE.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FULL BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SPECIAL SHOW 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S EVE.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT AND PLEASURE GARDEN.

By kind permission of Colonel R. P. WALLACE and Officers, the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment will play, commencing from 7 P. M.

A very good ENGLISH DINNER will be Served at Rs. 3-8.

MENU.
HORS D' OEUVRES.
CHICKEN BROTH.
FILETS DE SOLES.
ROAST BEEF.
YORKSHIRE PUDDING.
STUFFED TURKEY AND HAM,
SALADE.
PLUM PUDDING.
ICE-CREAM,
PASTRY.

For these days no grill can be served but we shall have substantial plat du jour.

Early Booking advised to avoid disappointment.

SKATING RINK.

USUAL DAILY SESSIONS UNTIL FRIDAY.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

NO PRACTICE SESSION, MORNING.
GENERAL SKATING, 9 to 11 A. M.
Band in attendance.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.
Tea, Coffee and Light Breakfast, FREE OF CHARGE.

NO SESSION FROM 6 to 8 P. M.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
GENERAL SKATING,
9 o'clock till midnight.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDASGOCULDASTEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Commencing FRIDAY, 24th December, 1909.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
POLLARD LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.
50. Brilliant Artistes 50.
SPECIAL XMAS ATTRACTION,
FRIDAY, 24th Dec.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
SATURDAY, 25th Dec.
CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
SATURDAY NIGHT:—THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
MONDAY, 27th Dec.
Special Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
NIGHT PERFORMANCE
THE BELL OF NEW YORK.
TUESDAY, 28th Dec.—LA POUPEE.
WEDNESDAY, 29th Dec.—FLORODORA.
THURSDAY, 30th Dec.—IN TOWN.
FULL ORCHESTRA, Elaborated Scenery and Dresses.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-30.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, 50. 40 & 30.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.
CHILDREN TO MATINEES, HALF PRICE.
Special Discounts for Season Tickets for Orchestra and Circle only.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK, BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

"JAMNARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI" Managing Director.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to Rs. 565, care of the Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watns, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L.P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 464. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months 4 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 5 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—SITUATION by a well educated English Farmer and Auctioneer, 29, just landed. Desires EMPLOYMENT in Bombay in any capacity. Premium offered. Communications to Box No. 233, care of this Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MOTORISTS.

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to FANCY PRICES, And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO., NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES:
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PEARSE & CO.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

A SPECIALITY:
Xmas & New Year's Cakes.
A SPECIALITY

Prepared from the best Ingredients only.

PLAN—
DECORATED—ALMOND ICED

ORDERS REGISTERED.

XMAS NOVELTIES

IN GREAT AND PLEASANT VARIETIES.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

WHAT is HUNTLY BLEND? It is the popular SCOTCH WHISKY and has had the largest Sale in the market for the last 20 years. It is aged, mild, pure and good, and costs only Rs. 2 per bottle. Try it.

GARLICK & Co.

SUPPLIES AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES,

CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
BLACK, GALVANISED AND STEAM PIPES
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK, formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmerwood, 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 21.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	82 5/3 + 3/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ...	25-22 0 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent.	...20-46 1/2 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London. ...	98 3-4 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.	24 1/16—3-16
Do. 2 months hence.	24 1/16—3/16
Closing Tone of Silver. Fall caused by speculative selling	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	62 1-2—1/16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	...1-3 15 1/2 unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent. since 9th December.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 225,000.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Madras Rs. 2,00,000 at 1/4 2 1-2 Transfer.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	97 1/4—1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ...	3 7/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/2—1/4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 3/8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9 unchgd.
Interest day to-day loans ...	4 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	4 3/8+1/8

MANCHESTER, December 21.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp. ...	...
Do. do. called	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports...	9,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Quiet but steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market. ... ... Quiet.
Mid-Americans ... ... 8-08 + 7
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ...13 7/16+1/16

	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7-22	7-95	7-98	8-01	8-03
Mid. Uplands	+6	+6	+5	+5	+5
G. O. C. Liverpool	M.-J. 8-04 +4	J.-J. 8-03 +4	J.-A. 8-02 +4	A.-S. 7-73 +3	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 21.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	48,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York..... Jan. 15-19+17	Advanced early on firm Southern spot market and improved demand & declined later partially under realizing.
Do at New York..... May 15-82+15	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15-40+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 5-8 unchgd
Demand Bills	...4-88 1-8unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 52 3-8—3-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...15 3-16+1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Jan. 15-39+16
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 16-17+19

LINSEED.

LONDON, December 20.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	52 5/8
" " months,	Dec.-Jan,
" " Ports,	Dunkirk.
" " Buyers,	sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, December 22.

AUSTRALIAN.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...	55 3-8
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cownpore	43 1-2
Do. Months—Dec-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	41
Do. Months—Dec-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

SUGAR.

Sugar—15 4 1-2—May-August—Sellers—Dull.

METAL.

Iron Corrugated sheets... ...	£ 11 2 6

ARRIVALS.—"Trafford Hall."

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 22.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4 1-8d. for T. T. and 1s. 4 5-32d. for Demand, and at these rates good business was put through. 3 months' sight Credits are quoted 1s. 4 3-8d. Market is healthier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/8d.
Demand Do.	1s. 4 5/32d.
3 m/s. credits	1s. 4 3/8d.
Demand Francs	169 1/4
3 m/s Do.	171 1/2
Demand Marks	137 1/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	131 1/4
" Shanghai	175 1/2
" Japan	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market opened at 92-15 both for ready and settlement and improved to 93-2 and then declined to 93-1 but again closed at 93-2.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was down by 3-16 at 24-1-16 for Ready and Forward. The fall was the result of speculative selling. New York declined by 3-8 at 52-3-8. The opening tone of the market was flat on account of tightness in money market. Cash rates declined. Speculators are freely selling which depresses the market.

In gold there is practically no demand, the local or up-country. Stocks are fast accumulating and as long as demand besitates there is no chance of a rise. In sovereigns also there is a decline of half an anna.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	9
97 touch Chintoo	23	4	0
National Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	6
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9
Mints' Slabs	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	3	0
17 Penny ready	63	2	0
First Settlement	63	4	0
Second "	63	10	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

London quotations for Linseed remain unchanged but Rapeseed was quoted 6d. down, and prices in wheat remain unchanged. Prices for Linseed, Rapeseed and wheat in the local market declined by one anna as demand for ready goods is very limited and there are more sellers for forward contracts. Little business was done in Gingelly, Cottonseed and Castorseed and prices remained unchanged. Poppyseed, both ready and forward were inquired after by Exporters and prices advanced by an anna.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...Rs. 10 3
Linseed, Small	... " 10 1
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... " 6 5 to Rs 7
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 3
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 8
Castorseed	... " 33 to 34
Mowraseed	... " 6 4
Maize	... " 21 8 to 22 4
Groundnuts	... " 35 to 40
Mustardseed	... " 83 to 87
Khandesh Howri... ...	... " 44/45
Gin, Black Beaver ...	... " 37 to 39 1-2
Do. Meggi	... " 43 to 45
Do. Yellow Hinganghat ...	... " 47 to 48
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi	... " 36 to 42
Khandesh	... " 45 to 52

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 21st December :—

Wheat	5,675 cwts.
Linseed	1,995 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	592 "
Gingellyseed	52,041 "
Poppyseed	194 "
Groundnuts	3,155 "
Castorseed	2,750 "
Rice	2,199 "
Myrabollams	4,083 "
Cottonseed...	67,329 "
Mowraseed...	1,449 "
Gram	389 "
Joowar	255 "
Maize	2,649 "

LOCAL YARN.

Market locally is firm and mills demanding higher prices business is practically at a standstill as Chinese merchants cannot afford to buy. The following sales are reported :—

200	bales	20s. China	at As.	7-2 1-2
100	"	" Moor	"	7-3
100	"	" Ripon	"	7-5 1-2

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,485 and soon advanced to Rs. 3,515 and at the close they were quoted at Rs. 3,502 1-2.

We quote :—

BANKS.

Bombay	1,502 1/2
India	66 1/2
Indian Specie	53 1/4

MILLS.

Century...	290
Crescent...	87 1/2
Davida	361 1-4
Currimbhoy	987 1/4
Kohinoor	670
Maneckji Petits...	3,500
New Great Eastern	195
Framji Petits	1,730
Standard	1,090
Vishnu Cotton Ord.	432 1-2

PRESSES.

New Berar	550
New Mofussil	785

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile & Co	132
B. E. S. and T. Co's. Ord ...	97
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	275
Colaba Land & Mill	1,080
Telephone Co.	32 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Tapti-Valley	437 1/2

COTTON.

Liverpool was up by 4 to 6 points for forward and New York by 20 points.

Last night, Marwaree Speculators reduced the price for Good Broach from Rs. 307 1-2 to Rs. 302 1-2, but to-day at Colaba it opened at Rs. 305. As the delivery day is near at hand and Holidays intervening exporters are busy engaged in settlement. Prices are maintained. New business for both Japan and Continent is at a standstill. We learn the following purchases effected to-day :—

200	Khandeish	...Carrimbhoy	... 260
500	Bengal	...Gaddum and Co	... 265
200	Hinganghat	...David Sassoon	... 300
100	Amraoti	...Japan Cotton Trading Co	... 277
100	Elichpore	... Do.	... 278
200	Bengal	...E. Spinner and Co	... 266
100	Do.	...Blaschek and Co	... 264
50	Do. (Raw)	...Jamshed Mills	... 242

We quote :—

	Dec. Rs.	Jan. Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	263	264
" F. Good ...	253	254
Khandesh Fine ...	264	261
" F. Good...	253	25?
Amraoti Fine ...	276	270
Akola Khangaum Fine...	278	273
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine...	280	275
Yeotmal Fine ...	285	28?
Nagpore fine ...	290	285
Wardha Hinganghat Fine...	295	293
Methia Fine ...	264	260
Broach Fine ...	331	March
" Gin Good ...	305	"
Sawginned " ...	30?	"
Westerns ginned machine	299	"
Coompta " ...	314	"

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st Dec. 1909 :—

Khandesh	6,950 Bales.
Central India	3,325 "
Barsi and Nagur	6,223 "
Berar	7,043 "
Central Provinces	4,250 "
Oomras	23,064 "
Dholera	695 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	142 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	3,399 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	250 "
Sind	773 "
Total	33,323 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, December 21.

Opening Tone and Prices.

	Firm.
Opening Tone	
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan. ...	7-95 +4
Jan.—Feb. ...	7-99 +4
Feb.—Mar. ...	8-02 +4
Mar.—Apl. ...	8-06 +3
Apl.—May. ...	8-08 +5
May—June ...	8-09 +5
June—July ...	8-08 +5
July—Aug. ...	8-06 +4
Aug.—Sept. ...	7-77 +4

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 6	15 6
Dunkirk	15 6	15 0
Havre	16 0	16 0
Hull	15 0	15 0
Liverpool	15 6	15 6
Marseilles	15 6	15 6
Genoa	15 6	15 0
London...	.....	.....
Hamburg	15 9	15 6
Trieste	18 0	17 0
Venice	18 0	17 0
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May	15 6

Rates are unchanged. Market is steady.

METALS.

To-day, there was a good demand and prices advanced by 2 annas. A firm is offering Rex for January, but the ring having agreed not to buy this month it is under contemplation whether the parcel should be taken or not. We learn the parcel of about 8,000 bundles is offered at £56-10 for January.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 55 6
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	Rs. 45 6
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots.		... 42 0
Spelter S M ...		...
M M ...		... 19 4
J ...		...
G ...		...
Georgshutte ...		... 23 4
Copper Ingots K S ...		... 49 12
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	lbs. 14, 16	47/48
	10, 12	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, December 21.

No. of packages	SILVER. Bullions, Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin, Rs.
22 Packages... ...		41,800	...
Importers.	Vessels.	From.	
Sundry Importers.....	Kaisra	Dubai	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY By Rail on 20th December 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	80	92,170
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	34	39,404

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1,000 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 6,982 cwts maize E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—100 cwts aloes and 30 cwts fishmaws K N Mianee and Co ; 100 bales hemp E Oomersey ; 1,991 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji ; 2,375 cwts cottonseed and 2,000 cwts maize, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Drefuse and Co ; 2 bales skins, H O and Moosa 6,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassea s—500 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—990 cwts linseed, 1,215 cwts teelseed, and 2,040 cwts groundnuts J Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HULL.

King Malcolm s—63 cwts cottonseed E. Oomersay ; 170 cwts myrabollams and 2,845 cwts cottonseed A. Khimji.

Southville s—4,000 cwts castorseed T. Merwanji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ancroft s—200 cwts mustardseed, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Wooda s—220 bales cottondly, K. Visram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kybfels s—100 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros. and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—270 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 445 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 199 cwts gum P Jaithabhoy.

Jerseymoor s—200 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co ; 1,000 cwts teelseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—50 bales hemp, E. Oomersey ; 228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 330 bales cotton, P. Visram and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed L. Drefuse and Co ; 405 bales cotton, Glade and C ; 100 cwts kang, 8 ports rosa oil and 500 cwts weedseed, Baun and Kalian ; 200 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co ; 2,400 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Luzon s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 550 bales cotton P Visram and Co ; 100 tons old iron T Hakimji and Sons ; 350 bales cotton, Walter Pawri and Co ; 100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—2 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 533 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 330 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 382 cwts olibanum and 165 cwts mother of pearls shells, M Jafferbhoy.

China s—660 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J A Beybie and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pawri and Co.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pawri and Co ; 53 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—111 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—287 cwts olibanum, E Sulatanali.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels s—100 cwts nigerseed, Baun and Krause ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—118 cwts cloves, V Nerpal and Co.

Vorwaerts s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—12 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vermont s—100 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co. 300 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co. 2,200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha. 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading & Co.

Begum s—50 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Vorwaerts s—100 bales cotton R. D. Master & Co.

Purley s—100 bales cotton H. N. Madraswala & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Vermont s—600 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla & Co., 1,000 bales cotton, R. D. Master & Co. 1000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha. 500 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading & Co.

Purley s—150 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Purly s—150 bales cotton H. M. Madraswalla & Co. 100 bales cotton Vateha Ghandhi & Sons

Vorwaerts s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S. S. Delhi 4,783 tons, Captain W Garden sailed for China on 4th day of December with 258 1-2 chests opium, 8,169 bales twist, 10586 bales cotton and the following cargo :—

FOR SHANGHAI.

15 chests opium and 250 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 20 chests opium and 1,500 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 30 chests opium and 940 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium and 529 bales twist and 150 bales cotton twist cloth E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 2,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 800 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist and 708 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co ; 300 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 358 bales cottod, Tata Sons and Co ; 652 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

15 chests opium, E D Sasoon and Co ; 158 chests opium, P and O S N Co ; 1-2 chests opium and 700 bales twist, G Ebrahim and Co ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co ; 32 cases sharkt-fins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 37 cases sharkt-fins, E Moledina and Co ; 27 cases sharkt-fins, and 11 cases fishmaws, A Chagla and Co ; 2 cases pistatunuts, H M H Nimazi ; 15 cases gold stones, N Manekji ; 28 cases fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 22 cases dry fruits, A Dolatram ; 210 cases shark-fins, and 3 cases fishmaws, K N Mianee ; 4 cases ivory, A Manekbhoy ; 5 cases ghee, W Assomal ; 43 cases gum coarse, A H Mawji and Co ; 84 cases gum olibanum, 22 bags myrabollams, 49 cases raisins, and 24 cases selaras, T Canji ; 10 cases condiments, and 10 cases Bombay ducks, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 2 bales woollen carpets, H Cawasji ; 55 bags gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 1 parcel cow bazar, B Esmail.

FOR KOBE.

1,534 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 650 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 800 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 1,299 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

435 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Vateha Ghandhi and Sons ; 5 cases moyteeth B E Pamys.

FOR MOJI.

300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 1,050 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 250 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR SAMARANG.

13 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR PENANG.

23 cases butter, Staffed and Co ; 10 cases tea, Sapat and Co ; 10 bales twist and 11 bags methee, M M Essabhoy : 15 bags metheeseed, 10 fenelseed, 4 cases figs, 4 cases almonds, 10 cases raisins and 3 cases jardaloo, A Meyer, 10 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 5 cases raisins, 40 bags metheeseed, 55 bags long dall, 10 bags cumminseed, 10 bags fenelseed and 10 cases ghee, T Haji.

FOR SINGAPORE.

6 bales twist and 4 cases tea, J S Adelstin : 2 cases almonds, T Canji ; 134 bales twist, Lyon and Co ; 10 cases jardaloo and 1 case almonds, N Ladhoo ; 17 cases cottons, A T Esmailji, 4 cases butter, National Dairy and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

3 bales cottons, E Spinner and Co ; 2 bales cotton, N M H Dada ; 5 bales cotton, N M Dawood ; 12 bales cotton, H M Nathoo ; 4 bales cotton and 3 bales twist, A H S Jeewanji and Co ; 2 cases ghee, T Motoomal ; 7 cases ghee, E G Hoosein ; 10 cases raisins and 20 cases coffee, E A Hoosein ; 4 cases ghee, E Futehbhoy ; 2 cases condiments, 25 cases ghee and 8 cases butter, V Hirji ; 20 cases ghee, 11 cases currant, 1 case raisins and 2 cases jagree, H Dewji ; 17 cases condiments, Latham and Co ; 6 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 7 cases condiments and 11 cases butter, Imperial Dairy and Co ; 18 cases butter, National Dairy and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy ; 10 cases butter, Lancashire Dairy and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DHARWAR.

BIRTH.

HEARN—December 19, at Dharwar, the wife of Captain Gordon Hearn, Royal Engineers, of a son.

SECUNDERABAD.

BIRTH.

JAMIESON—December 22, at Secunderabad, the wife of H. W. Jamieson, (Assistant Auditor, N. G. S. Railway), of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

OMMANNEY—December 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain C. V. Ommanney, 75th Carnatic Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRUSHA—HARDMAN—December 18, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, S. India, J. W. Crusha, to Geraldine Winifred, youngest daughter of the late Rev J. W. Hardman, LL. D., of Cadbury House, Yatton Somerset.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 7-48m., 9-12a.; Low water, 1-53m., 2-18a.

Indian Telegraph Recreation Club, Christmas Tree Entertainment.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "He that would know what shall be, must consider what hath been."

THE WEEK'S CALENDER.

Friday, December 24.—Christmas Eve. Dance and Supper, Taj Mahal Hotel. Pollard Opera Company, "The Girl from Paris," Empire Theatre, 9-30. p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m.; High water, 8-49m.; 10-6a.; Low water 3-0m., 3-4a.

Saturday, December 25.—Christmas Day. Pollard Opera Compay, "The Girl from Paris," 5 p. m. and "The Run-away Girl," 9-30 p.m. Empire Theatre. Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 9-45m., 10-54a.; Low water, 3-57m., 3-49a.

DEPARTURE OF THE SCINDIA.—His Highness the Maharajah Scindia and Her Highness the Rani Sahib of Gwalior left Bombay on Saturday for their territory.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.—Some seventy delegates from Bombay leave to-day to attend the Lahore Congress. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale leaves from Poona to-morrow.

THE COLABA ASYLUM.—The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, will gratefully receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game, toys, etc., for the use of the lunatics of the Asylum during the Christmas season.

A NABOB'S CORPSE.—The embalmed corpse of Syed Husain Ali, Nabob of Moorshidabad, who died in 1906, is to be brought from the Moorshidabad Railway station to Bombay, whence it will be conveyed to Kerbella for burial.

POLICE OFFICERS REWARDED.—Detective Inspector Sullivan and Mahomed Husein Taki have been rewarded for the clever detection of the thousand rupee note lost by a Marwari in a tram-car. Mr. Sullivan is given a gold pen and Mr. Taki a silver picture-frame.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.—

March	Savarda
Overture	Dichter und Bauer ... Suppe
Romance	Musica Proibita ... Gastaldon
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance ... Sullivan
Valse Lente	Rouge et Noir ... Lotter
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs ... Adlam
Galop	Coach Horn ... C P Hans

POSTAL NOTICES.—Saturday the 25th instant being Christmas day and Post Office holiday, the latest day for posting foreign parcels and foreign registered letters at the General Post Office and Town sub-offices of Bombay will be Friday the 24th instant.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-morrow, 24th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 5 p. m. on the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and superscribed correspondence for China and Japan per s. s. "Vorwaerts" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, 24th instant.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.—The results of this year's University examinations show that the Gocouldas Tejpal Boarding School sent up four students for the B. A. examination, three of whom were successful ; for the B. Sc. examination, one, who was successful ; for the Intermediate (Science) three, all of whom were successful ; for the Intermediate (Arts) six, all of whom were successful ; and for the Previous, five, three of whom were successful. Two succeeded in the first class of merit ; one obtained the Gungabai Bhatt scholarship ; while another obtained the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.

NOTICE TO CLOSE A WELL.—The Executive Health Officer of Bombay served a notice some days ago upon Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., requiring him to close the well on the premises of the Readymoney fire-temple, situated on the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, on behalf of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, have replied to the notice that, under no circumstances, would it possible to close the well, the water of which is necessarily used every day in the performance of religious ceremonies in the fire-temple ; and that according to Zoroastrian ritual, the sun's rays should as a matter of course glint upon the water every day of the month. The well had been in use ever since the inauguration of the fire-temple many years ago. The Health Officer intends to appeal to the Standing Committee and the Corporation under the circumstances.

PEACE ON EARTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Christmas is always regarded, and rightly so, as a festive season, but, nevertheless, there is no other time of the year when "Peace on Earth and Goodwill towards men" can be better observed. Hundreds of people in Bombay will spend their Christmas in "Flatland." May I appeal to all these, and especially to those in chummeries and boarding houses (alas ! that the latter should be permitted in three and four room flats,) that, amidst all their festivities, they will not forget that they have neighbours. Let us have "Peace on Earth" on one day in the year. It will prevent nobody from having a jolly Christmas. Absolute freedom from pianos and gramophones would conduce considerably towards the attainment of this ideal, and would show that, to the owners and users of these instruments, "Goodwill towards men" is an empty phrase. If also the Commissioner of Police could, on this one day in the year, put a stop to all hawkers who come round shouting out their wares at the tops of their voices, a greater boon would be conferred on many than he probably realizes. Just for one day let us have

PEACE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CONFISCATION OF THE "HINDU PUNCH."

Appeals Dismissed.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. KRISHNAJI KASHINATH PHADKE.

For the Respondents :—Mr. L. J. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Tuljapurkar.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships yesterday heard an appeal from the order passed by Mr. J. L. Rien, District Magistrate of Thana, confirming a conditional order issued by him under Section 3 (1) of Act 7 of 1908, calling upon the appellant and one Dhondu Kashinath, the proprietor of the Arunodaya Press, where the "Hindu Punch" was being printed, to show cause why the Arunodaya Press should not be forfeited, he being of opinion that certain articles published in its issues of the 17th March and 25th August contained an incitement to the murder of or to an act of violence against Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Robertson, in arguing the appeal, said that the appeal was made under Act 7 of 1908. The order of forfeiture was bad as the judgment did not state what passages were considered an incitement to murder and violence. The first article, Mr. Robertson submitted, was allegorical and metophorical and there was nothing in it of the character of incitement to murder. The second article was a mere protest against the charge made against the nationalist party that it was inciting persons to murder and commit acts of violence. In the article there was the suggestion that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had attempted to commit infanticide. The learned counsel submitted that the suggestion in the article was that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale had tried to strangle the Nationalist party and his only remedy was to commit suicide. The suicide suggested was nothing more than political suicide. He was not present in the Court to defend the tons of the article and the editor had not taken up any contentious attitude. The editor had submitted to the lower Court that by the articles he did intend to incite murder or to commit acts of violence but if the Court considered that the articles were objectionable, he undertook not to publish them any more and to tender his unconditional apology. The suggestion was that much damage was done by Mr. Gokhale to the Nationalist party and his only expioiation was that he should commit suicide, that is, he should be removed from the political arena ; and the reference to "bloodshed" was nothing more than the damage done to the cause.

The learned counsel next drew the attention of the Court to the cartoon which, he said, clearly showed what the writer meant to convey to his reader by the article. In the cartoon the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale was depicted as being torn by the god for his political sins.

Counsel observed that the last part of the article was merely a prayer that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale should be removed from the political arena and the words "noosing", "infanticide", "suicide" and "strangling" used in the article were used in a political sense. His submission was there was nothing in the article to show that they were intended to incite murder or to commit acts of violence and their Lordships should accept the apology. In this case the appellant had not waited for his conviction but as soon as a notice was issued, he had tendered an unconditional apology.

The Chief Justice without calling upon the Government Pleader to reply, delivered the judgment of the Court. He said : We have considered all that Mr. Robertson on behalf of the appellant has urged against the order of the Magistrate, contending that all the expressions in the articles complained of must be taken to be metaphorical and referring solely to the political career of Mr. Gokhale. We cannot doubt that the concluding passage in the second article is a direct incitement to murder and violence. For that reason, we reject the appeal.

In the second appeal presented by Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, Mr. Tuljapurkar, who appeared for him, submitted that the order for the confiscation of the whole press was wrong. The portion of the press used for printing the "Hindu Punch" should be confiscated only.

Their Lordships passed the following order :—This is an application by Dhondu Kashinath Phadke against the order of the district magistrate forfeiting the Arunodaya Press. The argument advanced before us is that the Magistrate should have ordered the forfeiture of such portion of the Arunodaya Press as was used for the printing of the "Hindu

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
I M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr W Harvey .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick .....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 22.

Amatonga.....2093 Wooster .....W & A Graham & Co
Arabia.....4148 Leigh .....P & O S N Co
Ancroft.....2106 Sproson.....
Africa .....2565 Seberich..... .....A L S N &Co
Brilliant.....8609 Morrison.....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake ...2806 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Barenfels.....3466 Engelage.....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia.....3529 W Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Clan Macdonall...3112 Hayward... James Finlay & Co
Circassia.....4315 Jaborne.....W & A Graham & Co
Dinsdale Hall...2534 Browne .....W F Graham & Co
Elizabeth .....2876 Fajsach .....Ralli Bros
Hindoo.....3156 Groves.....J Finlay & Co
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....Killick Nixon& Co
Kaiser.....1714...Holdt...Zanjibar...23 12...A Strinels
Kybfels.....3179 Stryeker.....W & A Graham & Co
Kola.....510 Ramage .....M M & Co
Kistail.....2252 Griffith .....
Kasara .... 504 Elton.....M M & Co
Luzon .....3181 L Randie ... ...
Majidi.....1857 Newly.....B & P S N Co
Nizam.....2041 Morgon.....Turner Morrison & Co
Nadir.....2041 Birr.....T Morrison & Co
Northwales ..... 2332 Owen W & A .....Graham & Co
Othello.....3327 Webster.....J Finlay &Co
Okhla..... ...3435 Lemachand.....M M & Co
Polunda.....723 Barton.....Moysten.....? Plant
Purley .....2785 A L Pritchett... .....
Querimba.....4938.....Smith M M & Co
Sanctoria...2378 Ward..... .....The Bombay & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2340 Stanhope W & A...Graham & Co
Vermont .....2723 Hargoes ...W & A Graham & Co
Vadala.....2164 Peet.....M M & Co
Vorwaerts.....3727 Bedneby.....A L S N & Co
Worda.....2469 Hughes.....T T & Co
Wilsenfels...2458 Reimers.....W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Morrison..... .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dest.	Pass.	Agents.
A Assye	4359	Jones	.....	.....	P & O S N Co
C & R Culna	3983	Maclachlan	.....	Antwerp	.....ce-12 M M & Co
F King Malcolm	2828	Thomas	.....	.....	Antwerp T M rison & Co
G Haidari	1561	Oray	.....	Zanzibar	..11-12...B & P S N Co
K Begum	.....	2942	Nicoll	.....	.....T M & Co
P Umsinga	.....	1939	Robertson	Scith...	..15-12 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Saravati...413 Ahmed...Manglore...17 12...B S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

6 Jerseymoor...2353 A W Stonehouse..Liverpool..15 12 T Morrison & Co
8 Bombay Mari...2308 Ivans...Kobe ..24 12 ..N Y Kaisha
10&11 Devanha..4784 Powel...Shanghai..22-12 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Barillon	Sydney, Nov 30
	Amatonga s	Wooster	Buschra, Dec. 15
	Othello s.....	Webster	Hull, Nov. 7
	Lhasa s	MacDearmid..	Karachi, Dec. 20

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Devanha s	Powell	Shanghai.
	Dinsdale s	Browne	Calcutta.
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Barillon	Marseilles.
	Kola s	Ramage	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
" Himalaya for London.
" Salsette for Aden.
" Dandolo for Calcutta.
" Purley for China.
" Amatonga for Liverpool.
" Moshtari for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer R. Rubattino from Bombay left Aden on the 21st instant for Genoa.
The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s steamer Capri from Bombay left Colombo on the 22nd instant for Penang and Singapore.

IMPORTS.

S S Circassia 4,315 tons Captain C F Osborne arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with the following cargo:—316 twist, 3,437 buckets, 440 soda, 32 salamoniac, 264 candles, 1,692 soap, 117 bottles, 42 biscuits, 962 beer, 1,749 whisky, 13 canvas shoes, 12 yellow metal sheets, 315 papers, 49 tallow, 258 old newa papers, 226 scrap glass, 280 writing slates, 35 grapes, 25 sulphate of copper, 19 medicine, 30 cigarettes, 197 confections, 100 corn flour, 810 wine spirits, 50 borax, 15 paint, 4,000 bricks, 15 coal tar, 37 clocks, 1,295 cottons.

FROM COCHIN.

54 wild turmeric, 1,408 coiryarn, 1,908 coir rope, 77 turmeric, 444 gunnies bags, 125 dry ginger

S S Kasara 505 tons Captian G R Elton arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo:—

FROM BUSHIRE.

6 attaree, 15 almonds, 7 skins, 312 gum, 2 species.

FROM DUBAI.

44 species, 22 pearls, 5 skins.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

1 species, 22 wool, 56 rose buds, 19 shah jewa, 536 almonds, 27 pesta, 67 assofetida, 21 attari, 5 skins, 1 tea, 144 cotton. goojan, 8 poppyseed, 53 dry fish.

FROM JASAK.

150 motatos.

FROM MUSCAT.

1,208 dry dates. 473 wet dates, 73 pomegeannts, 3 dry fish, Especies.

FROM GWADER.

1 species, 9 fishmaws, 28 matting, 14 salted fish.

FROM DWARKA.

1 species.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING. B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd December.

729 PROMOTION.

The following promotions are ordered in No. 1 Company No. 1 Sub-Division:
Gr. J. C. White to be Corporal.
Gr. W. Dalgarno to be a Bombr.
Bombr. Niven is posted to No. 1 Sub-Division.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd December.

649—Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be started early in January, those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant by the 24th instant.

650—Parade.—Members are reminded that there will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday the 29th instant.

651.—Office.—The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Christmas holidays from the 24th to 27th instant, both dates inclusive.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is deelicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

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the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes:—

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The Best and yet the Cheapest.

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SAVINGS BANK.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1909.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. JACKSON.

SINCE the assassination of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, at Poona in 1897, no more dastardly outrage has been perpetrated in this country than that of Tuesday night at Nasik. Those two officials in the discharge of their duties had shown the utmost sympathy with, and consideration for the people among whom they had worked in connection with Government's campaign against plague, and no justification whatever was ever attempted, or even hinted at, why they should have been done to death in the cowardly and brutal manner in which they were killed on the Ganeshkhind Road. But the murder of Mr. Jackson, the Collector of Nasik, was even more treacherous than that of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst. The information which reaches us at present is somewhat meagre, but it would appear that Mr. Jackson, accompanied by his new Assistant Collector, Mr. Jolley, and three friends, attended a farewell performance at the native theatre—an entertainment given in his honour—on the eve of his departure to Bombay, where he was to take over the duties of the collectorship from Mr. G. W. Hatch, who has been granted short leave of absence. At about 9-45 he was shot dead as unsuspectingly he entered the city theatre. Fortunately the culprit was promptly seized and taken into custody. Nasik has long been regarded as a hotbed of sedition, but Mr. Jackson was probably the very last man in the service, whom we should have regarded as being marked down as an object of seditious hate. He knew more of the history and traditions of the people among whom he laboured, and the country in which they lived, than they did themselves. More a Pandit than any of them, a brilliant linguist, he could converse with them freely in a number of the vernaculars. There was the fullest intercommunication between him and Indians of all classes and his sympathy and high regard for them was more remarkable perhaps than that of any other Civilian in the Presidency. His gifted wife, too, for whom the profoundest commiseration will be felt, was unceasing in her efforts to bring East and West into closer fellowship. Indeed, of no Government servant could it be said that he strove more ardently to discharge the high mission of his office. A genial, amiable, dignified and intellectual man, approachable to all, esteemed and respected by everyone who came in contact with him, it is difficult to understand how so dire a plot was ever conceived against him, one of the truest and most zealous friends of the Indian in this country.

It has been suggested and confessed by the murderer that the motive was one of revenge for the sentence on the convict Savarkar, whom Mr. Jackson recently committed for trial on a charge of sedition, and whom the Sessions Judge sentenced to a life long term of imprisonment. Doubtless among the most irreconcilables of Extremists there were enemies of Mr. Jackson who sought revenge on him in that he prohibited the holding of seditionist meetings. In his decision in the Nasik sedition the learned Sessions Judge, Mr. Kennedy, commenting on the offensive publications which formed the basis of the charge, observed: "There have not been in this part of India any successful assassinations or attempts at assassinations or preparations to assassinate," little imagining that within the brief period of six months his associate would be stricken down. That the deed had been carefully premeditated there can be little doubt. In the evidence tendered during the Savarkar trial there was proof of a seditionist plot, though the Judge observed that it was unnecessary for him to decide whether it would be a legitimate deduction that the then accused published his poems in pursuance of a conspiracy, of which the publication was merely a branch. As to the accused's motives and full knowledge of the probable effects of his acts, it was held there could be no misconception. He was fully aware that his action might be interpreted as the abetment of waging war against the King and as exciting disaffection. No immediate rebellion and no attempt at rebellion; no assassination and no attempt at assassination, resulted from his publication of the poems, but there is nothing to show that Tuesday's outrage was not a result of that publication. The poems appeared at a time of great political excitement—which time was characterised by riots hardly to be distinguished from revolts. The poems contain "a mixture of religion and politics peculiarly seductive to the Oriental mind. In the East, and not only here, political, social and economic discontent is apt to embody itself in a religious form, as is also the less laudable feeling of race hatred." As Mr. Kennedy observed, this is a particularly obnoxious form of political activity. "What will be the results to the accused's country, caste, religion and people, if he and his fellow-workers succeed in convincing the Christian States of the West and non-Hindu Princes of India and their peoples that every Hindu is bound by his religion to be an assassin and a rebel?" That was the trend of Savakar's teaching and here we evidently have the work of one of his pupils. Had not Savarkar been the head centre of an association of conspirators, there would have been no object to serve by the attempt to wage war against the King, of which he was convicted. We imagine proof will be obtained that the culprit was one of the gang and that he had waited patiently until Mr. Jackson was on the eve of his departure, completely off his guard, and at the mercy of any antogonist, when the fatal shot was fired.

In many respects the murder may be compared with that of Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie in London the other day. Both victims were attacked during public entertainments when mischief might least be anticipated. Both were active friends of India, incapable of wrong-doing or of injustice to anyone Mr. Jackson was one of the most learned of Indian Civilians and had already achieved distinction as a scholar and an Orientalist. He was a Master of Arts of Oxford, a Barrister-at-law, and had over twenty-one years' service as a Civilian. He held numerous important appointments in Bombay, both on the Judicial and Revenue sides. On several occasions he had acted as Collector here, as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments, for a time as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, as Secretary in the General Department, as Political Agent in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country, as Superintendent in charge of the revision of the "Imperial Gazetteer," on special duty in connection with the curtailment of Statements and with the Examination of Records of the Alienation Office, and as Political Agent of Surgana and as Commissioner of Income Tax. He was marked out as a man of exceptional ability for whom greater responsibilities and successes were assured, and his death means a serious loss to the service of which he was so brilliant a member. The culprit, who is a youth of eighteen years of age, appears to have made a confession and to have assigned a political motive for his act. But he will be tried and dealt with for murder. And there, we presume, will be an end of it. A political crime doubtless; his friends will say he was mad. But here we shall have another "martyr." What is to be done? Government has resolved to put down sedition with unswerving firmness, but it is difficult to see what can be tried than the Court at present allows. It is probable that in the course of inquiry other persons will be found to be implicated, the youth's instigators for example. We trust so, and that they will be dealt with, with the utmost rigour of the law. But beyond that it is not possible to visit any further vengeance on them. There will probably be a most searching investigation and the strictest measures taken against seditionmongers in the neighbourhood. That Nasik has for a long time been regarded as a hot-bed of sedition is true, but hitherto it has not been possible to obtain sufficient evidence against any of the prime movers to secure a conviction. Efficiently handled it may be that, in the investigation of this case, incriminating evidence against such persons may be secured and that the youth may be shown to have been but a tool in the hands of others. Anyhow we trust a most careful and searching inquiry will be made.

UNIVERSITY CHANGES. We publish to-day in another column two important documents relating to the subject of teaching at the Bombay University. The first of the two is a letter from Government regarding the teaching of Science and in this it is stated: "The munificent offers of contributions which have been made by leading citizens render it possible to make a beginning in the establishment of a Central Institute in Bombay for the teaching of Science. Such an Institute is urgently needed in order that the Presidency may have the advantages which are now reaped by other countries, and which are essential to progress. Before practical steps can be taken in this direction, however, it is necessary to consider what should be taught, what classes of students should be provided for, and how sound teaching of Science can be blended with the system of higher education under the direction of the University." The letter expressly states that it is not proposed to offer detailed criticism, but states in no half-hearted manner that there are several faults in the University curriculum which it proceeds to name. The first mentioned is that there are too many examinations and too many subjects in certain cases. Next in order is that there is no proper division into well ordered courses and no rational continuity of study and that there is consequently a marked want of thoroughness. "A high standard of excellence is rarely attained either on the Arts or on the Science side, and, with too few exceptions, the University has not produced graduates who have evinced capacity for original work in the various branches of knowledge. The quest of marks as contrasted with the pursuit of knowledge is not peculiar to India; but a University curriculum should be so framed as to discourage the former." We should be glad if we thought that the words quoted indicated a reform in the methods of examination so that instead of marks being the be-all, end-all of a University career for the majority there should in future be full consideration given to class work as is done in the English Universities. That, however, would seem to be a longer step than can be expected at present and it must suffice if there be a reduction in the number of examinations and greater attention paid to the general training so that ultimately the examination shall not be the only test of merit.

The present curriculum is undoubtedly inadequate to meet the demands of the present day. The definite proposals made, however, are of such a nature as to give rise to considerable doubt as to their feasibility of working. The abolition of the Matriculation examination, for instance, in order that it should be conducted by the various Colleges is certain to receive opposition; in fact, the Special Committee of the Senate has already expressed its view on this matter in the report which we publish to-day. On this the report says:—"The Committee has come to the conclusion that the examination should be retained as part of the system of examinations conducted by the University. The main argument urged in support of its abolition is that the examination 'is becoming unwieldy, is open to serious objections, and is giving rise to great difficulties as regards the provision of proper accommodation.' But in the opinion of the Committee, the mere fact that the number of candidates appearing for an examination is annually increasing and is making it unwieldy in point of management and of the provision of proper accommodation is not sufficient justification for its abolition. The question of accommodation is one which it ought not to be impossible to settle; and the Committee thinks that the difficulty referred to can be met by the opening up of a larger number of centres in the mofussil and by utilising the Educational buildings in Bombay for the purposes of the examination or by the erection of an Examination Hall. The simpler way would seem to be to make the Matriculation examination more searching or to have a previous college examination to qualify candidates to attend the Matriculation examination. The Committee in its report suggests that the whole question of the Science teaching in the Colleges and consequently the examinations need revision and points out the desirability of a Special Committee on the subject, but at the same time there seems to be a general lukewarmness towards Science which does not augur well for the reforms when they are instituted although exception is taken to the Government proposal in so far as it omits science from the course for the B. A. degree, and it is to be hoped that the omission will not be allowed to exist since Science and Mathematics must always form the best disciplinary subjects for the students. The letter and the report go further into the subject than has been the case previously and we hope to see a useful and workable scheme emanate from their consideration.

THE Viceroy held a meeting of His Executive Council on Wednesday morning. All the members were present including Sir O'Moore Creagh.

COLONEL VICTOR BROOK, Military, Secretary, is slightly indisposed in Calcutta.

MEETINGS to express sorrow at Mr. R. C. Dutt's death were held at Moradabad and Hardbi.

THE Director of Agriculture, Japan, visited the Cawnpore Agricultural College on the 10th instant and was satisfied with what he saw.

THE Kashtriya Mahasabha begins its session at Lucknow on 28th under the Maharaja of Balrumpur's presidency. The Shia Conference begins the meeting on the 26th.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will arrive at Calcutta on the 24th instant, and leave for Allahabad on the 2nd January.

IT seems probable that the Budget will be presented to the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 25th February.

AT a meeting of the Directors the Bank of Madras the rate of interest was raised 1 per cent. The present rate is 6 per cent.

THE finding of the joint enquiry held over the railway trolly accident on the Nilgiri railway has been forwarded to the Railway Board. The result of the enquiry is that the accident was due to disregard of the rules by the locomotive foremen.

NINE men arrested in connection with the Nangla dacoity will be tried under the Crimes Act and placed before the Magistrate of Khulna, Mr. Hamilton on the 24th for preliminary enquiry.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Leslie Porter is mentioned as likely to act as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces next March when Sir John Hewett takes six months leave, but this is not yet officially confirmed.

THE preliminary survey of the Chittagong and Zadabin Railway is practically completed, and the project is now under the consideration of the Burma Government.

GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW, commanding Southern Army, who was suddenly taken ill at Aden, is now much better and has abandoned the idea of proceeding on leave during the cold weather.

THE Railway Board, having allotted funds for the commencement of the Southern Shan States Railway, work will shortly be taken in hand by the Burma Railways Company.

CHASED by hounds along the cliff edge at St. David's, Pembrokeshire, a fox dashed along a rock jutting out from the mainland and upon finding himself cornered sprang for another point eight yards away. This he missed and he was hurled to death on the rocks 1,000ft below. It was with great difficulty that the hounds were prevented sharing a similar fate. Members of the hunt afterwards made their way to the beach and one of the sportsmen swam round the rocks and returned with the fox gripping its hair with his teeth.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Morocco, France and Germany.

BERLIN, DECEMBER 3.

It is common knowledge that France and Germany came to an arrangement at the beginning of this year, by which France agreed to place no difficulties in the way of Germany's commercial expansion in Morocco, and Germany bound itself to respect France's political aims. Naturally this arrangement is only valid as far as it does not come into conflict with the treaty of Algeciras.

On several occasions France has given indubitable proofs of a determination to abide loyally by the terms of this agreement. German and French firms have found themselves engaged in common undertakings, and the Governments of both countries lent their support in the important question of the Morocco loan, which was the necessary preliminary, not only to the satisfaction of French claims, but also to the payment of German creditors.

Great satisfaction was felt in German circles, when on the occasion of a recent debate on the Morocco Question in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, paid a generous tribute to Germany's loyalty with regard to Morocco, which reference was received with cheers by the Assembly. He was perfectly right when he stated that the Franco-German agreement of February 1909 had greatly decreased the tension, which had previously existed between the two countries. Indeed it may be said with perfect justice that this strain, which at one time seriously menaced the maintenance of peace, would never have become so acute, had not the previous French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, thought fit to endeavour to ignore Germany entirely in this matter.

Delcasse's aggressive attitude belongs to the unpleasant recollections of the past: the present is peaceful, and, owing to the fact that Delcasse's successor understands how to deal with a Power which is at least the equal of France, the future is full of promise. The Minister, while carefully watching over French interests, is resolved to abide by the existing agreement, insuring as it does the integrity of Morocco. If France remains true to this principle, she herself, in common with other interested nations, cannot fail to reap the benefit. It is not long since an enquiry into the resources of Morocco was made by qualified experts with a wide experience of the country: the result proved to be more assuring than even the greatest optimists had anticipated. These resources cannot, however, be systematically and profitably developed, until a certain feeling of peaceful security prevails in the country. A continuation of the present state of confusion would not alone entail a disastrous loss of valuable time, but would also necessitate a further sacrifice of capital,—which would have to be supplied chiefly by France—and even a sound undertaking cannot realise adequate returns, if burdened by overcapitalisation. It would prove extremely difficult to enlist again the practical sympathies of the French capitalist, who is notoriously somewhat more cautious than the financiers of other countries, for a risky enterprise of this kind. The enormous amount of small capitalists in France desire nothing better than peaceful times and certain revenues. These capitalists play an important part at election times, and, as a general election will take place in a couple of months, it is not at all improbable that the Minister had this fact in view, when he expressed himself in terms calculated to allay all suspicions in this direction.

It is quite possible that M. Jaures, actuated by quite opposite motives, had this self-same election in view when he let fly a Parthian shaft by alluding to the alleged secret Franco-Spanish Treaty, by the terms of which Morocco is to be divided between the last named Powers. The Minister declined to be drawn into a discussion concerning this assertion on the part of the Socialist leader. Nothing is known in German diplomatic circles of the existence or scope of such a treaty. Should such a treaty really exist, and should France really intend dividing the booty with Spain, there seems to be no reason for General d'Amade protesting as he did a few weeks ago, when the Spaniards decided to make a short advance into the interior of Morocco. This seems a proof that nothing is known in influencial circles in France concerning such an arrangement with Spain.

Be that as it may. Germany has no reason to concern itself with any such secret treaty, as long as France adheres to the terms of the Algeciras' agreement. The partition of Morocco lies entirely outside the sphere of the agreement in question, and in the case of an international arrangement having to be changed, such an event must be preceded by an international adherence to such a change. The experience of 1906 has taught the lesson that things of this kind are not so easily arranged, and it will greatly simplify matters should no necessity of this kind arise.

GERMAN WORKMEN'S INSURANCE.

One of the most important bills to be laid before the German Reichstag on November the 30th, the beginning of the new session, is the Improvement of Workmen's Insurance Draft. It will consist principally of an amalgamation of the three well-known principles concerning insurance against illness, against accidents, and against permanent invalidity or old age. It naturally includes all the numerous additions and modifications, which have been made since the original law came into force in June 1883. The scheme, gigantic as it already is, is to be carried several steps further in the interests of the working classes. The Government hopes to obtain a majority in the Reichstag for the proposal, that the annual contribution made by the employers shall be increased to the tune of another 50 million marks, in order that the whole social legislation of the last 26 years may be attain its final end. In order that the proposed bill may be open to the criticism of all concerned, it was published six months ago. It is worthy of note that, in general, it has met with a favourable reception, especially from the already overburdened manufacturing classes. The principal objection came from the medical profession, the representatives of which were of the opinion, that every person thus insured should have an absolutely free choice in the selection of the doctor who is to attend him; whereas the bill merely provides that he is to have a choice between at least two experienced doctors.

Statistics show the enormous dimensions which this system of compulsory insurance of workmen has assumed in Germany. No less than 12 1-2 million members pay in an annual subscription to the coffers of the Insurance Companies against sickness. In 1906 there were nearly 5 million workmen incapacitated by sickness from going to their labour; the number of days during which they were ill amounted to 94 million. The annual sum, paid out by the Insurance Fund against sickness, amounted to about 270 million marks. 17 million persons were liable to insure against accidents; of this number 936,491 persons received money to the value of 142 1-2 million marks, as compensation for injuries received. More than 14 million workmen paid into the Insurance Fund against Invalidity. In 1907, pensions to the value of, 126 4-5 million marks were paid out to those permanently incapacitated from farther work; to this must be added 17 1-3 million marks for old age pensions, and 3 1-2 million marks for sick pay. Every person in receipts of an old age or invalid pension, receives an annual additional sum of M. 50 from the Government. The total capital available as security for the payment of rents to the insured in case of invalidity or advanced age amounted in 1906 to 1,518 1-2 million Marks safely invested in Government stock or mortgages on real estate.

Without a doubt this carefully organised workmen's insurance has splendidly justified itself. The complains, originally made as to the trouble entailed by having to affix insurance stamps have long since ceased owing to the fact that people now fully recognise the great benefits resulting from this small amount of extra labour. The method of booking employe, which is chiefly based on the birth place of the person insured, has proved most satisfactory.

It has long been recognised that the marvellous development which the invalid insurance has undergone, necessitates a closer union between the different branches of insurance. Invalidism, according to the letter of the law as laid down in the Act, comes into force directly the person insured, is no longer able to earn, by means of some employment for which his mental and physical forces fit him, and with due consideration to the former circumstances of his life, a third of that amount which he was able to earn regularly, when in the full possession of his faculties; also in the case of his being uninterruptedly incapacitated for work for a longer period than six months. Paragraph 18 of the Act accords the Insurance Company the right to compel the person insured to undergo treatment in one of the sanatoriums erected for this purpose, in order that his working capacity may either be restored or maintained. An ever-increasing use has been made of this right, as the results obtained in cases of tuberculosis and other diseases have surpassed all expectations. In the year 1897, 10,564 insured persons were treated in this manner at a cost of 2 million marks; in 1908, the number treated rose to 86,990, necessitating a total outlay of not less than 21 1-2 million marks. By these means the number of workmen in receipt of pensions decreased enormously, owing to the fact that in many cases the capacity for work was completely restored. Sometimes the expenses thus entailed were made good from the coffers of the Accident Insurance Fund, when it was proved that interference had been justified by the result secured. The amount paid out by the Invalids Insurance Department for medical treatment of this kind still forms a high percentage of its takings. In 1897 the sum devoted to this purpose amounted to 1·6 per cent. of the subscriptions received in 1908 it had reached 9·8 per cent. Interests of the workmen themselves it is most desirable that these cures should be carried out whenever there is the slightest hope of recovery, very often many months are necessary for this purpose. The Invalid Insurance Company has started building sanatoriums for consumptives, and convalescent home on a large scale.

In order that all branches of insurance may work inunison for the health of the workmen, a closer union of the various organisations, under the management of the Imperial Insurance Department, is essential. This is the main purpose of the new bill. A well known medical man recently pointed out how greatly the number of deaths from pulmonary consumption among the working classes has decreased. He shows that in the course of 40 years, this scourge of humanity will have lost the dominant position which it holds among all other destroying agencies in Germany. It may be that this is too optimistic a view to take. In any case there is every reason to promote the good work of the Insurance Companies in their fight against premature incapacity, and to enable them to carry on the war on a still larger scale.

PRUSSIAN HIGH SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

No fewer than 435 "Studienanstalten" for girls have arisen in Prussia since August 1908. As will be remembered, these establishments are completely organised classical schools, in which instruction in the Latin tongue is imparted. The institutions in question are open to every girl who has been able to pass the fourth class of the High School for girls, which is equivalent to saying that they are open to every girl who has spent seven years at a school of the class in question. The surprisingly large number of "Studienanstalten" which have been recently opened, shows that classical Grammar Schools for girls—for that is what they practically are—have of late been arousing considerable interest in the minds of the authorities. Although any girl who has successfully passed the matriculation examination at one of the colleges in question is entitled to study at the University: the first aim of these institutions is not to increase the number of women to whom such a career is to be opened but rather to enable women to enjoy exactly the same educational advantages as their brothers. It is consequently essential for these girls' colleges that the necessary number of pupils should be forthcoming. This is the reason why the Prussian Government is distinctly opposed to the principle of mixed education as was shown to be the case by the speech made the other day by Herr Schwartzkoff, one of the heads of the Ministry of Public Instruction. All those girls who are desirous of enjoying the advantages of a classical education must be obliged to attend the girls' schools specially intended for that purpose, otherwise these latter establishments will have entirely failed to accomplish the task for which they were intended. A further reason for the attitude taken up by the Prussian Government, is the fact that the Prussian and in fact the German Classical Grammar School is entirely organised for the development of boys; such a development does not coincide with the requirements of girls. The Grammar Schools for boys would demand both too much and too little from girls; whereas the course of instruction appointed at these special High Schools for girls is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the sex. No figures are at present to hand as to the extent to which the two other possibilities afforded by the educational reforms recently introduced by the Prussian Government have been made use of. These reforms include the incorporation of "Lyceum" and "Frauenschulen" with the existing High Schools for girls. Well-to-do towns, such as Wilmersdorf, in the neighbourhood of Berlin, will probably supply all three types; the town in question has attached to three different girls' schools a "Studienanstalt," a "Lyceum" and a "Frauenschule." The Saxon Government has also introduced a new plan for the reform of girls' schools which has much in common with that recently inaugurated in Prussia. Without a doubt all the German States will, sooner or later, come into line with Prussia, and introduce a system of Girls' Schools, fully answering the requirements of the age in which we live, so that uniformity in this direction will prevail throughout the Empire.

L. ASCH.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SPEECHES ON THE NAVY.

Imperial Interest Wanted.

TARIFF REFORM AND INDIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Liverpool, said that the sky was full of good omens. The language the Pears and Protoconsuls let loose in the country made him question the wisdom of such tactics. Their legends about the Navy were futilely aimed at diverting attention from the Budget and the House of Lords. After a full enquiry, Mr. Asquith declared, once and for all, the Navy was able to maintain now and in the years before us the supremacy of the sea and guarantee the integrity of our shores and commerce and the Empire.

A suffragette threw a bottle into Mr Asquith's carriage. Another was arrested armed with a catapult with iron nuts.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

In connection with naval matters there were many speakers yesterday evening including Lords Cawdor and Rochdale who were much interrupted. They appealed to the people to wake up and save the Empire as Germany was working overtime, while England remained with her hands folded.

Mr. Runciman speaking at Bradford and Mr. Buxton at Worthing, declared that the navy was most sound and denounced the scaremongers.

Mr. Lloyd-George has made a triumphant tour in South Wales. Speaking at Swansea, he emphasised that Tariff Refrom would be disastrous to shipping and declared that the country was already ringing with the victory.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Birkenhead denied that the Budget had been forced on him by extremist colleagues. There was not a single provision of which he did not approve from the beginning.

Mr. Balfour, in a letter to the candidate at Burnley, repudiates the idea of Tariff Reform leading to an Indian protective tariff and declares that the adoption of Tariff Reform will not make any difference to the relations between the Home and Indian Governments nor confer on the latter powers already not possessed. He hopes that Tariff Reform will stimulate trade within the Empire to the common advantage of the United Kingdom and India. Lord Curzon, speaking at Burnley, ridiculed Mr. Churchill's campaign declaring that he had descended on Lancashire like Sennacherib on Jerusalem.

Lord Curzon advocated reform of the Lords who ought to be reduced to 400. That the entry of a Peer should be dependent on his public service. He did not object to an elective element and was prepared to bet Mr. Churchill that the Lords would emerge from the controversy remodelled on such lines not emasculated or eviscerated as the Government proposed.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes lengthy articles on the reform of the Lords, which hint at being inspired. One suggests that the number be restricted to 400 whereof 150 should be hereditary, the latter elected like Scottish and Irish Peers. None to be eligible for election before the age of 30. Anyone to have the option of renouncing nomination and standing for the House of Commons.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

More Trouble over the Army.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

A fresh crisis has arisen in Greece. The War Minister, in introducing the army organisation proposal, denounced the ex-Minister Theotokis, who quitted the Chamber with his supporters, demanding the resignation of the War Minister. The latter resigned, but subsequently withdrew his resignation on pressure on the part of the Military League which threatens a dictatorship unless the Theotokists reappear in the Chamber.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gladstone's Appointment Announced.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The appointment of Mr. Gladstone to South Africa is officially announced.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that Mr. John Burns succeeds Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Churchill succeeds Mr. Burns, and Mr. Harcourt succeeds Mr. Churchill.

LORD KITCHENER IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Port Darwin.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Lord Monkswell is dead.

[Lord Robert Collier Monkswell, D. D. J. P., was the second Baron of the name. His sister Hon. Margaret Isabella Collier married in 1873, Count Arturo Galletti di Cadilhac, Colonel in the R serves and Deputy in the Italian Parliament; Countess Galletti di Cadilhac is known as an author. The late Lord Monkswell was a member of the London County Council, Haggerston Division from its establishment 1889 to 1907, was Chairman in 1903; was Lord-in-Waiting 1892-95 Under Secretary for War, 1895; Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Health and Safety of Miners. He is also the author of some publications. He was born in 1845. His heir is Hon. Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, born in 1875, who is a clerk in the Foreign Office.]

OUTRAGE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Chief of Secret Police Blown to Pieces.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Chief of the Secret Police, Colonel Karpoff, has been blown to pieces by a bomb. He was enticed into a flat where the explosion took place. The supposed assassin, named Voskrossonsky, rushed out of the house and was arrested.

ATTEMPT ON RUMANIAN PREMIER.

Shot at by Dismissed Railway Men.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

Dismissed railway men have fired thrice on the Rumanian Premier, Bratiano, who was slightly injured.

RUSSIAN NAVY ESTIMATES.

Reduction Recommended.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the National Defence Committee of the Duma has recommended a reduction of the Navy estimates by two millions sterling including one and a quarter millions for the construction of new warships.

DR. COOK'S RECORDS.

Total Lack of Details.

GENERAL REVULSION OF FEELING.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

A Copenhagen report shows that no original documents were submitted, but only copies, and contained no astronomical records, but only results. There are no elucidatory statements showing any probability that the observations were really taken. The records are equally lacking in details.

LATER.

There is general disgust at the Copenhagen exposure of Dr. Cook and his unmerited honouring.

THE CLAPHAM FIRE DISASTER.

Nine Deaths Reported.

MUCH LOSS SUSTAINED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

There are now nine deaths recorded in connection with the fire at Clapham. Hundreds of people have been thrown idle. Many assistants have lost everything, some even substantial savings. Their condition is pitiable. The City and West End houses are subscribing largely to their relief.

THE BURMA KHEDDAH CASES.

Birch Acquitted on Appeal in One Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 22.

The Full Bench of the Chief Court, consisting of Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, and Justices Ormond and Robinson, delivered judgment to-day on the application of J. Briscoe Birch, late acting Superintendent of the Kheddahs, for review of the recent Sessions Court's proceedings in which he was unanimously found guilty by a special jury of criminal breach of trust respecting a Government elephant called "Cuttack" and sentenced by Mr. Ormond to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Three separate judgments were delivered. The Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Robinson held the law had not been laid down to the jury by which they were to be guided. Mr. Justice Ormond in his judgment considered the law had been sufficiently laid down for the guidance of the jury and that the verdict should be upheld, but as the majority of the bench were of opinion it should be set aside, there being no precedent for ordering a new trial, the conviction and sentence were set aside. The Court accordingly released Birch.

An application to cancel the bail bond in the case pending against Birch, on the ground accused would abscond, was refused by the Full Bench. Mr. Dawson, on behalf of Government, then applied to Mr. Justice Hartnoll, the presiding Judge at the second Kheddah case for January 3, to order Birch to be detained in custody or to enhance the former bail bond. This was similarly refused.

On release from jail Birch was arrested under orders from the Head of the Criminal Investigation Department and was to be taken to Katha by this evening's train, but his counsel applied for bail to Mr. Justice Hartnoll who who directed his release on bail on two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each. The Government of India are going to re-open proceedings against the accused before the Katha Magistrate.

THE LINGAYET CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22.

The arrangements for holding a Lingayet Conference in Bellary for three days from the 27th instant are now proceeding very briskly. The President-elect, Varada Mallappa, is expected to arrive in Bellary on the 25th or 26th instant. 1,2000 delegates will attend the Conference. Lingayet ladies will hold a Conference on the 30th instant Arrangements are in progress to elect a President, Bhadramma, wife of Mr. Yadigi Veerabhadrappa, merchant, has been chosen president of the Reception Committee of the Ladies Conference. A hundred ladies have signified their intention to be delegates. A course of four lectures will be delivered at this Conference on the following subjects: "Chastity," "Duties of Parents," "The Up-bringing of Children" and "Female Education."

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

Extremist Party Growing.

RIOTS IN SHIRAZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 22.

A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* on the new regime in Persia:—"The strained relations between the bulk of the Nationalist Party and members of the Government in Teheran have reached a climax. Recently the Sipahdar, it is stated, approached the Regent, with his resignation of his office as Prime Minister. The Regent however persuaded him to reconsider the matter and to continue the work of the Government. There are signs of the growth of an extreme Nationalist party. There is a considerable body among the Nationalists who are dissatisfied with the present Government on account of the latter's slowness and would like to see a less cautious and more progressive Government take its place. The offer of the Sipahdar to retire from office has resulted in lifting the cloud that intervened between the Government and the people. The followers of the ex-Shah seem to have hit upon a novel plan in arousing the sympathies of Europe in their master's favour. It is reported that a number of them are now in Vienna and have succeeded in winning over a newspaper to their cause. A graphic description of their position in exile appears in the paper. Reports of the progress of the new Governor of Arbistan, Fakir-ul-Mulk are most satisfactory. He is emulating the example set by Shaham-ud-dotch in Shiraz. With the restoration of order in Arbistan trade in Southern Persia will once again revive and no further disturbances will take place in the South. There is a lull in other parts of Southern Persia. Shiraz has been busy with its elections for the Mejlis. Lur is also quiet and no disturbances have been recently reported from Kerman or from Ispahan. There is a prospect of Persia resuming its normal course."

LAHORE, DECEMBER 22.

The Shiraz correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* takes a less serious view of the riots at Shiraz than Reuter.

Writing on November 29th he says:—"Last night a policeman shot a drunken man dead for abusing the Governor. To-day the town was in a tumult. The body was taken to the palace and the Governor publicly cursed. The mob then began stone-throwing, and for a little time things looked nasty. At last the Governor ordered the troops to fire over the people's heads and the mob at once bolted.

"The Governor has got telegraphic permission from Teheran to do whatever he likes to preserve order in the town."

In the message of November 27th the correspondent gives further details of the attack on the Russian Consular party. He says:—

"Messrs. Passik and Kadlobouski, the Russian Consuls, who were recently robbed near Khaneh Zinyan, returned here yesterday afternoon with such of their caravan as remained, and the body of the Russian Cossack who had been killed. In all three were killed; a Cossack, the Kathoda of Khaneh Zinyan and a Persian pilgrim en route to Mecca.

"It seems the pilgrims and caravan loads left Khaneh Zinyan early on the morning of the 23rd ultimo, and were followed later by the Consuls' party. Before reaching the bridge news was brought to the Consuls' party that the pilgrim had been held up and that they had better return, but seeing part of their loads were ahead they pressed on, and had just crossed the bridge, when a heavy fire was opened on them from two sides.

"One of the Cossacks had gone on and secured the mule carrying the most valuable articles, when, in returning, he fell dead, being shot in seven places.

"At the same time one Russian Cossack and two Persian Cossacks were wounded, and a pilgrim was killed in cold blood, because he refused to deliver up certain monies, which he concealed under his clothes.

"The robbers kept up a hail of bullets and the wonder is that one or both of the Consuls was not killed.

"M. Kadlobouski had a narrow escape as he was within there yards of the Cossack who was killed.

"Finding it impossible to go ahead in the face of such a fire the party beat a retreat under cover of the river bank back to the bridge. Then the robbers swooped down on the pilgrims and the caravan and looted everything. In all 82 mules and loads were captured. The pilgrims say the robbers were Lurs, but this needs confirmation.

"People in Shiraz well knowing the Solat's animosity to the Governor blame the Solat, and say if his tribesmen did not actually raid the caravan he was behind the scenes and connived at the raid, as no Lurs men would dare to enter into what is generally recognised as the Solat's territory. It is not altogether surprising he is held to blame.

"The raid has the appearance of a prearranged job. The pilgrims say that on their being stopped the thieves enquired where the Consul was and deliberately waited till the latter's party came up.

"The band of robbers was estimated at 300, all fully armed with mausers and Martinis.

"To-day the Cossack was buried in the Armenian churchyard, and the procession from the Russian Consulate to the Church was most imposing. Both the Russian Consuls and Mr. Bill, I. C. S., His Britannic Majesty's Consul (all in full uniform) followed the coffin, which was mounted on a gun-carriage supplied by the Persians and escorted by British sailors, Indian sepoys and Indian and Russian and Persian sowars. The road was lined throughout with Persian troops. At the grave three volleys were fired by the soldiers representing the three Powers and an Indian bugler sounded the 'Last Post.'

"The Governor, too, attended with the Karguzar and Nasr-e-Dowleh and followed nearly up to the church door where they broke off. The procession has had a marked effect in the town and on many sides one hears the wish expressed that the stay of the troops might be long prolonged."

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22.

The following have been nominated by the South Indian Association as delegates to the Industrial Conference, Allahabad:—Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, G. A. Natesan, P. R. Sundara Iyer, N. Subba Rao and P. Lakshminarasu Naidu.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

The following is the latest betting:—

THE TRIALS—9 to 4 on Soultline, 4 to 1 against Tangaros, 10 to 1 against Huks, 10 to 1 against Crossbred and 12 to 1 against Fizz.

VICEROY'S CUP:—9 to 2 against Retort, 5 to 1 against Master Delaval, 5 to 1 against Fizz, 6 to 1 against Wandin, 8 to 1 against Palargonium II, 10 to 1 against Misty Morn, 11 to 1 against Crossbred, 20 to 1 against Coat of Arms, and 20 to 1 against Soultline.

THE CONGRESS.

Bengali Views on the Negotiations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued a statement on the failure of the negotiations for a United Congress. The Conciliation Committee which was appointed at the Hooghly Conference met in October, when Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee made proposals to the following effect as the basis of a compromise:—

(1) The objects of the Congress as laid down in the first Article of the Constitution (properly called creed) should be accepted absolutely; (2) that the above should be subscribed to in writing as required by the constitution; (3) that the rest of the constitution should be accepted tentatively for this year; (4) that a Committee should be appointed at the next Congress to revise the constitution and rules and to place them as revised before the Congress for adoption. Babu Arabindo Ghose and three other members of his party took time to consider these terms.

On the 29th November they sent reply which contained the following:—

"We will accept the articles as the object of the Congress, but not as binding on the individual as a profession of personal principle or opinion; (2) we decline finally to sign any personal declaration on the point as a condition of entry into the Congress; (3) we accept the rules framed by the Allahabad Convention Committee not as a constitution but as temporary rules allowed by mutual agreement to obtain until a constitution is passed by the Congress itself provided that it is done at the first or at least the second session after an agreement between the parties; (4) provided also that the clause limiting associations capable of electing delegates to those of three years' standing be modified and that these associations are not called upon to accept the objects of the Congress as their own aims and beliefs, our associations being all of them new and mostly destroyed or suspected during the recent troubles. Our party under this clause will save no constituencies of their own to return delegates of our own way of thinking excepting districts where they happen to be a majority in the district associations, the result will be that although nominally admitted we shall be a negligible quantity in the Congress for some years to come. We cannot enter a United Congress accepting a clause which is avowedly meant to exclude us or limit our members; (5) we agree not to press for acceptance of the four Calcutta resolutions as a condition of the union, but we require an assurance that we shall not be debarred from pressing any of them that may have modified or omitted whether in subject Committee or in Congress."

It will be seen that the signatories to the above letter did not agree to subscribe to the creed in writing. Babu Arabindo Ghose, in a letter to Surendra Nath Banerjee, describes it to be their real difficulty. But written acceptance of creed being very essential the members of Committee treated this refusal as a practical termination of the negotiations for a compromise.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 22.

Sir Louis Dane, speaking at the University Sports prize distribution last evening, congratulated the winners commending their spirit of co-operation and fellowship. His Honour then congratulated the Hon'ble Mr. Shadilal, University Member of Council, on his success and humourously referred to the Punjab Legislative Council as "our poor and homeless Council" and discussed the question of the Council's meeting place. The Senate Hall is meant for educational purposes, the Bradlaugh Hall is intended for the coming important event, the Session of the Congress, and so the University grounds' sports gallery which owes its existence to the munificence of Rai Sahib Mohanlal is perhaps the only place to hold open air meetings of the Punjab Legislative Council. The prizes were distributed by Lady Dane.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 22.

The special Mahomedan electorate of the Dacca Division has elected Moulvi Hemayetud-din, a Faridpur man, practising as a Pleader in Barisal, as a member of the Provincial Legislative Council by 14 votes against 9 secured by Khan Bihadur Nawab Ali Choudhury, of Mymensingh.

THE FOOD AND MILK SUPPLY OF CALCUTTA.

Question of Adulteration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

The Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, speaking on the review of the Administration, said:—"I am in full sympathy with the Review Committee that the question of the food and milk supply of this city are of paramount importance. The Health Committee will shortly consider the whole question of adulteration of the food and milk supply and they will propose such amendments of the Act as would appear to be necessary. In view of the recent discussions on the subject their proposals will I hope, come before the Corporation at not a very distant date.

"The Health Committee will also be asked to consider the establishment of Municipal milk depots and dairy farms as also the suggestion that a Municipal grazing farm should be established for cows which are out of milk. The question of more shops for the sale of pure milk in Calcutta will at the same time be discussed. I think we are in special debt to the Review Committee for having brought this matter to notice."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of constructing a new Railway Institute at Kanbalu on the Burma railways.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of strengthening the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line between Anand and Ahmedabad with additional pot sleepers.

The Railway Board have sanctioned estimates for the provision of certain additional rolling stock required for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway during the year 1910-11.

The Secretary of State for India in Council will in the summer of 1910 make not less than 25 appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department of the Government of India. In making these appointments, he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee including at least one eminent representative of the engineering profession. Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form, to be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, not earlier than 1st March 1910 or later than Saturday the 30th April 1910. No application received after the latter date will be considered.

THE TEACHING OF SCIENCE.

Central Institute for Bombay.

THE following letter has been sent by the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, to the Registrar of the University of Bombay:—

"I am directed by the Governor in Council to ask you to be so good as to place this letter before the Senate of the University for early consideration with reference to their letter, dated 8th August, 1908.

The munificent offers of contributions which have been made by leading citizens render it possible to make a beginning in the establishment of a Central Institute in Bombay for the teaching of Science. Such an Institute is urgently needed in order that the Presidency may have the advantages which are now reaped by other countries, and which are essential to progress. Before practical steps can be taken in this direction, however, it is necessary to consider what should be taught, what classes of students should be provided for, and how sound teaching of Science can be blended with the system of higher education under the direction of the University.

The Governor in Council, after giving careful consideration to the existing curriculum, has been forced to the conclusion that radical changes are necessary if the teaching of Science and higher education generally are to be brought into harmony with modern requirements.

The basis of this curriculum found acceptance half a century ago. It has subsequently received successive accretions as fresh demands arose, and revision as regards the B. A. degree took place about twenty years ago; but, viewed as a whole, the genegral result presents the appearance of patchwork, illogical in many respects, and plainly inadequate to meet the demands of the present day.

The Governor in Council does not propose to offer detailed criticisms, which the most cursory study of the University syllabus will suggest. It suffices to point out that there are too many examinations and too many subjects in certain cases; that there is no proper divison into well-ordered courses and no rational continuity of study, and that, consequently, there is a marked want of thoroughness. It naturally follows that the results of higher education in the Presidency have been disappointing. A high standard of excellence is rarely attained either on the Arts or on the Science side, and with too few exceptions, the University has not produced graduates who have evinced capacity for original work in the various branches of knowledge. The quest of marks as contrasted with the pursuit of knowledge is not peculiar to India; but a University curriculum should be so framed as to discourage the former.

The Governor in Council is, therefore, strongly of opinion that a revision of the existing curriculum is imperatively demanded, not only in the interests of Science, but in those of higher education generally. Other changes of method and procedure also appear to be needed in order that intellectual training, rather than the accumulation of ill-digested knowledge, may become the primary aim of the University. DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

With this object in view, the following proposals are submitted for the consideration of the Senate:—

(A) The abolition of the Matriculation Examination, which is becoming unwieldy, is open to serious objections, and is giving rise to great difficulties as regards the provision of proper accommodation. The Colleges to conduct their Matriculation Examinations. The examination papers and a certain number of marked papers of candidates to be sent to the Board of Examiners for review.

(B) The Previous Examination to be exchanged for College Examinations to test progress during the first year.

(C) The Intermediate and subsequent degree examinations to be conducted, as now, by the University alone.

(D) For the College Entrance examinations, the subjects of Chemistry and Astronomy to be eliminated. The schools are not able to teach these subjects properly, and their educational value, in present conditions, is practically "nil." In their place, Nature Study and Elementary Hygiene to be substituted. This College examination to be also constituted as a school-leaving examination.

(E) The first year's course, common to all students, to consist of:—

(1) English.
(2) The Second language taken at entry.
(3) Mathematics.
(4) Elementary practical science, actual work done in the laboratory.

During the first year, special attention to be given to (1), (3) and (4), (2) being regarded as subsidiary.

(F) After the first year, the student to elect either for an Arts course, or for a Science course as below:—

Arts Course.	Science Course.
(1) English.	(1) English. Essay and precis writing only,
(2) Second language as previously selected.	(2) One of the following groups of subjects:—
(3) Mathematics or Logic.	(a) Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics.
	(b) Chemistry, Botany Physical Geography.
	(c) Botany, Zoology, Physical Geography.

(G) The Intermediate Examination of the University to follow the second year's course, and, when it becomes possible, to institute a complete course of commerce, the student to elect for such a course at this stage.

(H) The Arts and Science courses to embrace the following subjects respectively up to the degree stage:—

Arts Course.	Science Course.
(1) English, including Composition and Literature.	One of the following groups in which one subject may be treated as secondary to the other:—
(2) (a) A second language OR (b) Mathematics.	(1) Chemistry and Physics (Students selecting this group must take a course of the Calcutta.)
(3) One optional subject— (a) History and Political Economy. (b) Logic and Moral Philosophy. (c) A third language. (d) Higher Mathematics.	(2) Mathematics and Physics. (3) Chemistry and Botany. (4) Chemistry and Geology (Students selecting this group must have previously taken up Physical Geography). A course of Elementary Zoology will be added.

THE SELECTION OF COURSES.

Science is excluded from the B. A. curriculum, because every student will have received one year's practical training, and will have acquired some insight into Scientific methods and modes of thought.

(I) On the results of the examination in the above subjects, the degrees of B. A. and B. Sc. to be respectively conferred. A Pass degree to be awarded on the results of examination in three subjects, two obligatory and one optional, for the B. A., and in two obligatory subjects for the B. Sc., the successful students being placed on an alphabetical list. An Honours degree to be awarded in one subject on the result of more searching papers in that subject and not on an extended syllabus. Higher Mathematics, however, should be treated as an Honour subject. Thus, for example, a candidate for the B.A. with Honours might take English Pass papers, Mathematics Pass papers, Higher Mathematics papers; or English Pass papers, Second Language Pass papers, and Logic, etc., Honours papers. This system, which appears to work well in some of the modern Universities, has the effect of inducing Honours candidates to specialize in a selected subject. Experience would show whether an Honours degree could with advantage be awarded for a second subject.

(J) The Governor in Council considers, however, that no degree should be conferred on any student who does not possess a sound knowledge of the broad outlines of Indian history from the beginning of the Moghul period to the establishment of British Rule, and also of the general principles of British administration in the present day. Such knowledge appears essential to obviate misconceptions which are too prevalent; and during the three years following the bifurcation of studies there should be no difficulty in finding time for the necessary courses of lectures in these two subjects without any undue interference with the curriculum.

(K) For the higher degrees, M.A. and M.Sc., the student to select one of the subjects taken up for the B.A. or B.Sc. degree. He should, if possible, further take a two years' course at a College, or give two years' service on the Staff of a College or of the Institute of Science. In any case, the Colleges and the Institute should respectively encourage attendance at M.A. and M.Sc. lectures and courses. At the end of this period of instruction, the candidate for the higher degree will undergo a theoritical and a practical examination. He will also be permitted to submit an essay or a thesis. Science students will be expected to be able to abstract papers written in French or German.

(Concluded on Page 6.)

ASSASSINATION OF AN OFFICIAL.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON SHOT.

Determined Murder.

CULPRIT PROMPTLY CAUGHT.

A DEADLY crime, which can only be attributed to the seditionist craze, was committed on Tuesday night, at Nasik, when Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate, was shot dead.

Mr. Jackson was to have relieved Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, who goes home on leave, in a few days, and on Tuesday night, he attended a "pansupari" gathering at a native threatre. He was accompanied by two ladies and Mr. Jolly, the Assistant Collector, a young official, who has been in the country only three weeks.

The crime was committed at about 9-45 p.m.

It is presumed that the crime has been committed in revenge by friends of the convict Savarkar. He was recently charged with "conspiracy to wage war against the King" by the issue of highly seditious pamphlets and was committed by Mr. Jackson to the Criminal Sessions. He was there sentenced to transportation for life and on appeal the sentence was confirmed.

Mr. Morrison, Commissioner of the Northern Division, has proceeded to Nasik and also Mr. J. A. Guider, the District Superintendent of Police.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The follwing official account of the outrage has been issued:—"Mr. Jackson went to the Vijayanama Theatre, Nasik, last night, to attend a farewell party given in his honour. Just as he entered the theatre with three friends, a young Brahman who had had been sitting close to the door jumped up and fired several shots from a Browning pistol. The shots all took effect. Mr. Jackson fell at once and death is believed to have been instantaneous. The assailant, who had a revolver in his pocket as well as the pistol, attempted to commit suicide, but was seized by Mr. Khopekar, District Deputy Collector, and others before he could do so. He is supposed to have been a friend of G. D. Savarkar and to have committed the murder out of revenge for the part Mr. Jackson took in Savarkar's case.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, DECEMBER 22.

Mr. Jackson was to leave Nasik for duty in Bombay on Thursday. It was arranged by the Deputy Collector and the principal native residents to give a performance in the native theatre in his honour at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday night. Mr Jackson accompanied by Mr Jolly, Assistant Collector, and two young ladies, drove up to the building. The Collector was welcomed at the threshold by two of the principal hosts, and then entered. He had not gone a yard within the building when the assassin, a Brahman youth of eighteen, jumped up from the front seat and with a Browning automatic pistol fired one shot into the Collector's back, then stepping in front of the Collector emptied the remainder of the magazine, containing in all seven cartridges, into the breast. The Collector fell dead, the whole incident having occurred in about four seconds. Mr. Jolly, who came in a separate buggy, was still outside the building. He and the others mistook the noise for that of crackers. Suddenly realising that a serious affair had happened Mr. Jolly, although a young man, only three weeks in India, showed great presence of mind, rushed in and seized the assassin by the right wrist. Mr. Khopekar, Deputy Collector held him by the left arm, while a third person took away the weapon. As people rushed towards him the assassin who seemed in a dazed state and did not apparently realise the pistol to be empty raised it to his head in an attempt to commit suicide. He was quickly overpowered and on being searched a five chambered bull dog revolver, fully loaded, was found concealed in the clothing. He was taken at once to the police lock-up.

In the meantime Captain Beyts, Civil Surgeon, was called, but on examining the body found life to be extinct.

Probably the first shot took fatal effect and death was instantaneous. The breast was riddled with bullets and the floor covered with blood in a ghastly manner. Fortunately Mrs. Jackson had not accompanied her husband as she is in Bombay and the two ladies of the party showed remarkable courage.

The body was taken to the Collector's bungalow.

The assassin, Anant Laxmon Kanhere, is a native of Ratnagiri, but lately has been living at Aurangabad and is not known, apparently, in Nasik. He has put the motive beyond doubt, confessing that the assassination was in revenge for the Collector's connection with the committal and life conviction of Savarkar. He had read of this in the vernacular press and from the same source knowing of the Collector's departure, had come to Nasik to take an opportunity of vengeance. He persists in saying he alone is responsible for the deed and refuses to implicate any other persons.

This morning an inquest was held by Mr. Nissim, Acting District Magistrate, and a verdict of murder was returned. The Police Court proceedings have also opened against the accused. No evidence was offered Mr. Cook, Superintendent of Police, has asked for a remand for fifteen days.

Mr. Jackson has been Collector at Nasik since 1897. He has always been most sympathetic towards the Indian communities and it was he who initiated the system of Durbars held by all District Magistrates. The outrage is deeply deplored by the Indians of the District generally.

Many messages of condolence and gifts of flowers were sent to the bungalow.

Active inquiries are being made by the police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, DECEMBER 22.

A terrible outrage was committed here last night, when Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik was shot dead while entering the native theatre. He was accompanied by two ladies and the Assistant Collector who were immediately behind him as he entered. They had arrived late for the entertainment and Mr. Jackson was in the act of apologising for being late to a group of Brahmin gentlemen at the entrance door, when a Brahmin lad of about twenty stepped forward and fired at him within a couple of yards. He fired five shots, at the first of which Mr. Jackson lurched forward, then recovered himself, at which the assassin fired four more shots which all passed right through Mr. Jackson's body and he fell back on some steps. Death must have been instantaneous. It was all over so quickly that Mr. Jackson's friends scarcely realised what had happened. But when Mr. Jackson fell, they shouted out to seize the assassin, and a man rushed forward and caught him as he was turning the revolver on himself, and it was found that he carried two revolvers. The two ladies who were with Mr. Jackson immediately drove off and brought the Civil Surgeon, Captain Beyts.

The Assistant Collector, Mr. Jolly, who has only been one month in the country remained with Mr. Jackson. There were no other Europeans present. The marvel is that one of the ladies immediately behind Mr. Jackson was not shot.

The name of the culprit is as yet unknown, but it is known that he arrived by train that evening from Manmad.

Mr. Jackson has been attending many "pansuparis" and entertainments within the last week prior to his departure for Bombay and was to have held his farewell Durbar to-day. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Jackson.

All Government offices are closed to-day as a mark of respect.

The funeral will take place at 8-30 on Thursday morning.

LATER.

Mr. A. M. T. Jackson attended a native theatre last evening and was seated near the entrance when a native named Anand Laxman Kanare of Khed, Ratnagiri, who had been educated at Aurungabad, Deccan, shot him in the back with a Browning automatic pistol. Mr. Jackson, in turning round, also received several shots in the chest and he died immediately.

The culprit was seized at once. He is a slight fair youth of about eighteen and has said that he had resolved to revenge the sentence of transportation for life passed on Savarkar in June last.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, DECEMBER 22.

The Nasik Municipality, at a special general meeting this morning, recorded its deep sorrow and abhorrence of this wicked deed and adopted a letter of condolence to Mrs. Jackson. The public offices, courts, schools and shops are closed in the whole city in deep sorrow at the outrage.

A public meeting of the citizens under the presidency of Sardar Vinchukar has been held expressing sorrow and abhorrence. The meeting was largely attended and including people from the Mofussil.

Another account states that Mr. Jackson and Mr. Jolly, the Assistant Collector, prior to going to the native theatre in the City, dined with Mr. and Mrs. Van-Someren and subsequently accompanied Miss Van-Someren and Miss Bean, daughter and niece of Mr. W. T. Van-Someren, Postmaster-General, to the theatre.

As Mr. Jackson stepped into the theatre with Miss Van-Someren, the assassin, who was apparently in hiding, stepped forward and aimed a revolver shot at him and missed him, but before he could be intercepted the assassin fired once again and on this occasion shot Mr. Jackson through the heart. Immediately the man was arrested by a crowd of people in the theatre and there was no time lost in summoning medical aid. However when Captain Beyts, I.M.S., the Civil Surgeon, arrived on the scene life was found to be extinct.

Intelligence of the crime was wired to Bombay and the news was broken to Mrs. Jackson, who was in Bombay at the time.

It is stated that the murderer after committing the deed, attempted to take his own life, but was prevented by the crowd, which had seized him after the second shot had been fired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, DECEMBER 22.

Five shots were fired at Mr. Jackson, the last of which hit him in the chest and proved fatal.

The youth was promptly arrested.

Describing an entertainment given last Saturday to Mr. Jackson, our local correspondent writes:—A "pan-supari" given by the members of the Nasik Municipality was held at the Municipal Building, Nasik, on Saturday 18th, to bid farewell to Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, who is about to leave Nasik for Bombay, and to show appreciation of his services during his term of office in the Nasik Collectorate. The quadrangle of the Municipal Buildings was decorated with artificial flowers, flags and lights, and well filled with the leading Indian residents and a few Europeans. There were speeches in Marathi and Urdu, and some Marathi songs were sung, after which the guests were presented with "pan," and garlanded. Mr. Jackson spoke a few words in Marathi saying he would not keep them but wished to tell them how much pleasure it gave him to meet them all. He then shook hands with most of those present, and left the entertainment with the guests as the band played the National Anthem.

A DEPUTATION from the Khojah community of Rangoon will leave on Saturday for Bombay to greet H. H. the Aga Khan, who is expected here on 31st December from Europe.

THE TEACHING OF SCIENCE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

I am directed to point out that it is unnecessary at this stage to formulate a detailed syllabus of the specified subjects. The first essential is to reach agreement as to principles. When this has been attained, there will be no difficulty in laying down the details of instruction, of which excellent examples are now available in various European Institutions.

In the opinion of the Governor in Council, the effect of adopting courses arranged as proposed will be to secure continuity and thoroughness. The present curriculum has been considerably lightened in order that higher standards of attainment and greater thoroughness may become possible. At the same time, the division into Arts and Science branches has been made definite and complete. In order to mark this division, it appears desirable that a degree of M.Sc. should be introduced.

FURTHER CHANGES.

The following further changes, not directly connected with the curriculum, but having an important bearing upon the efficiency and scope of the training provided by the University, are strongly commended to the consideration of the Senate:—

(a) The present division of the teaching year is such that the best season, for practical work especially, is largely wasted. This should be remedied, if possible, and the total vacation period should be reduced to four months.

(b) The age of 16 is manifestly too early for the commencement of a University training, and, under the regulations a student may even be entered under that age. The necessary result is that the teaching power of the Colleges is wasted upon boys who should be at school. It may be impracticable, in the conditions of India, to avoid this evil altogether; but even a moderate raising of the age would be a distinct gain to the University and to higher education generally, and would mitigate the disadvantages under which Indian student now labours compared with undergraduates in Western Universities.

(c) The occasional employment of examiners from outside the Presidency is much to be desired.

(d) In the case of technical subjects, when special text-books are used, it should be an instruction to examiners that no questions which can be answered in the terms of such books should be set. Provided that this rule is observed, it will, in some cases, be possible to allow students to bring their text-books into the examination hall.

(e) More attention should be paid to English conversation, in which graduates are sometimes deficient. Even if it is undesirable to reestablish oral examinations, there should be no special difficulty in fulfilling this requirement, if suitable methods of teaching are adopted.

(f) It seems most desirable that the University should organize courses of lectures in popular form to be delivered in the vernaculars as well as in English in the larger towns of the Presidency during the vacation period.

The Governor in Council is well aware of the difficulties which must attend so drastic a revision of the University curriculum as, in his opinion, is urgently required, and he fully recognises that the essential reform must be gradually carried out. He is confident, however, that the Senate will approach, with a single eye to the efficiency of the higher education in the Presidency, the proposals which, in reply to the request contained in their letter of the 8th August last, he now lays before them. They will share with him the earnest desire that the University of Bombay should be brought into line with the great developments in educational methods which have assumed practical form in recent years, and they will not fail to realize the bearing of these developments upon national advancement.

The recent splendid benefactions towards the improvement of Science teaching have removed some of the obstacles to movement in the required direction. The most pressing questions, therefore, to which the Senate will doubtless give the earliest consideration, are those relating to the proposed changes in the Science courses. As soon as agreement has been reached on the principles involved, it will be possible to take initial steps for starting an Institute in which the teaching of Science can eventually be concentrated and rendered worthy of the Presidency of Bombay."

CHANGES IN THE UNIVERSITY COURSES.

Report of the Committee.

The following is the University report of the Committee, appointed by the Senate on the 3rd March to consider and report on the proposals contained in the letter from Government, Educational Department, dated the 18th December, 1908:—

The Committee held thirteen meetings in all. The Committee is aware that nearly six months have elapsed since it was appointed, but the importance of the questions raised by the letter of Government and the radical character of the changes proposed in that letter made it necessary that the proposals should be most carefully considered from all possible points of view before the Committee formulated its conclusions.

Generally speaking, the Committee agrees with Government that as regards the Arts and Science Course "a revision of the existing curriculum is imperatively demanded." The experience of the last twenty years has revealed defects in the existing curriculum which must be corrected if the University is to adjust itself to the requirements of higher education in the present day.

More than two years ago the Syndicate, recognising the need of a revision of its courses in Science, appointed a number of Committees to prepare revised course in Science for the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations. These Committees have already drafted a scheme of studies and have only suspended their labours, because the communications that have been addressed to the University by the Government have raised questions that must be disposed of before any revised courses can be placed before the Senate.

At the same time, while the Committee fully recognises the fact that the existing curriculum has its defects and calls for revision, it is unable to subscribe to the remark made in paragraph 4 of the letter of Government that "the general result" embodied in the existing curriculum "presents the appearance of patchwork, illogical in many respects".

The curriculum in question was adopted in 1891 by the Senate on the recommendations of a strong Committee composed as originally appointed of the following members, who were then among the Fellows of the University, and all of them distinguished for their scholarship and their zealous interest in the affairs of the University:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood, M.A., LL.M., The Hon'ble Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M.A., LL.B., The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., James Jardine, M.A.

Your Committee may be allowed to point out that in the framing of the curriculum for the University in the Arts Course, the Senate had hitherto been guided by one leading principle, which those responsible for the conduct of its affairs under the guidance of the Senate have steadily kept in view. That principle cannot be better expressed than in the words of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, himself one of the most brilliant products of the University: "A B.A. cannot be and ought not to be expected to be a master of any particular subject and an authority upon it immediately after his graduation. A B.A. should, I think, be a man who has had the general cultivation which ought to be the basis of all special cultivation. He should know English and a Classic Language, should have had the discipline which Mathematics gives, should know the elements of Logic, deductive and inductive, and of Political Economy and Physical Sciences, and have a general knowledge of the History of India and England." A reference to the report of the Committee, appointed by the Syndicate in 1868, will show that this formed the basis of that Committee's recommendations, which ultimately received the sanction of the Senate and were embodied, in the existing curriculum.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION TO BE RETAINED AS A UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

Turning now to the proposals of Government, contained in the 7th paragraph of their letter, the first of them is "the abolition of the Matriculation Examination," and the handing over of it to the Colleges. The Committee has given this proposal its most careful consideration and has examined all the arguments that have been advanced in favour of the abolition of the examination in question. The Committee has come to the conclusion that the examination should be retained as part of the system of examinations conducted by the University. The main argument urged in support of its abolition is that the examination "is becoming unwieldy, is open to serious objections, and is giving rise to great difficulties as regards the provision of proper accommodation." But in the opinion of the Committee, the mere fact that the number of candidates appearing for an examination is annually increasing and is making it unwieldy in point of management and of the provision of proper accommodation is no sufficient justification for its abolition. The question of accommodation is one which it ought not to be impossible to settle; and the Committee thinks that the difficulty referred to can be met by the opening up of a larger number of centres in the Mofussil and by utilising the Educational buildings in Bombay for the purposes of the examination or by the erection of an Examination Hall. There are, in the opinion of the Committee, serious objections to the abolition of the examination as at present conducted by the University and the substitution for it of an examination conducted by each Arts College on its own account. In the first place, where each College conducts the examination for the purpose of the admission of candidates for the Higher Arts Course, the standard of examination must more or less vary in the different Colleges and this variety of standard must necessarily have the effect of introducing a certain element of confusion and want of system into the examinations so conducted. It would appear from the letter of Government that they are aware of this and that they recognize that their proposal has its drawbacks, for they suggest that where the Colleges conduct their Matriculation Examinations, "the examination papers and a certain number of marked papers of candidates" should be sent "to the Board of Examiners for review." It was felt by the Committee that under such a system of College Matriculation Examinations many meritorious candidates would be shut out from the University simply because they did not happen to fall within the number which the particular College selected by them was prepared to admit. Such rejected but not unsuitable candidates would not find admission into other Colleges as no College could be expected to receive the candidates rejected by another. While such deserving candidates would be called to suffer exclusion, many less worthy would find easy admission by reason of their having presented themselves at a College which had a less exacting standard of admission. The examples of Oxford and Cambridge might be quoted in favour of the new proposals, but the conditions in these Universities and in the University of Bombay are so different that it is not possible to base any safe conclusion on the practice of these ancient English Universities.

Apart from the probable effect of the proposed change on the admission of students to the Colleges, it was felt that the abolition of the University Matriculation Examination would react unfavourably on the whole system of Secondary Education which has hitherto been influenced by the public standard set by this examination.

The Committee, therefore, is not prepared to recommend the adoption of the proposals made in the letter of Government with reference to the Matriculation Examination.

THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

Nor is the Committee prepared to recommend the adoption by the Senate of the proposal contained in clause (b) of paragraph 7 of the Government letter that the Previous Examination "should be exchanged for College Examinations to test progress during the first year." In the opinion of the Committee, the Previous Examination ought to be retained, because it forms the point of bifurcation for the Arts, Professional and Scientific studies.

To prescribe courses of study and to take no steps to ascertain in what manner the courses had been pursued in the various Colleges would amount to an abdication on the part of the University of an important responsibility. The argument that unwillingness to resign this function would show a want of faith in the Colleges was felt to be one that might be equally applied in the case of any other examination and that it was specially inconclusive in the case of an examination which was intended to furnish the test for admission to all the higher Arts and Science courses as well as to the different professional curricula under the control of the University.

At the same time the Committee thinks that to save students the strain of work and to give them the full benefit of the following vacation, the Previous Examination as well as the Intermediate Examination should be held at the end of the second term, i. e. in the last half of September instead of in November as at present, and that the Arts Colleges should re-open in November instead of in January following. A majority of students are apt in this country to neglect their studies until only a few months remain before the examination and then they overwork themselves with the result that in many cases their health suffers. Under the present system the fact that a long vacation intervenes between the end of the second term and the Previous Examination encourages the habit of indolence. As was observed twenty-five years ago by Dr. Wordsworth, then Principal of Elphinstone College, "the majority of students take matters very easily and, unless closely watched, absent themselves on the most frivolous pretexts from lectures," hoping to make up for term time lost by work at high pressure during the vacation. The Committee is of opinion that the best remedy for this evil lies in holding the examination at the end of the second term and before the vacation. This change will have the effect of enabling students to attend the Colleges from November. At present nearly two months—November and December—are practically wasted.

SCIENCE TEACHING.

Clause (d) of paragraph 7 of the letter of Government proposes the substitution of Nature Study and Elementary Hygiene for Chemistry, and Astronomy in the College Entrance Examinations. The Committee is not satisfied that Chemistry as taught with a view to matriculation is a suitable study at this early stage in the career of a student. It is questionable, however, whether "Nature Study" would form a suitable subject of examination, and until what is implied in this course of study has been more clearly defined the Committee is not prepared to recommend the proposed change. Recognising, however, the admittedly unsatisfactory character of the teaching of the Science subjects of the Matriculation course in many of the High Schools the Committee is of opinion that it would be expedient for the Senate to submit this question to a special Committee which should be appointed to consider the whole question of the Matriculation course including the points dealt with in this proposal.

In clause (e) of paragraph 7 of their letter Government propose the following subjects for "the first year's course common to all students" after they have passed "the College Entrance Examination," equivalent to the present Matriculation, and entered an Arts College:—

(1) English.
(2) The Second Language taken at entry.
(3) Mathematics.
(4) Elementary Practical Science, actual work done in the Laboratory.

And further Government suggest that during this first year's course, special attention should be given to the 1st, the 3rd, and the 4th subject abovementioned; subject No. 2 being regarded as subsidiary.

The Committee agrees with Government so far that the first three subjects above-mentioned should form part of the curriculum of the Previous Examination with this qualification that a candidate for this examination should not be restricted, as to the Second Language, to that which he may have taken at entry or previously selected. Hitherto liberty of choice has been allowed to every candidate in that respect and the Committee is not aware that that freedom has led to any evil result. While agreeing with the Government so far, the Committee is unable to endorse the proposal as to the 4th subject, viz., "Elementary Practical Science, actual work done in the Laboratory." It recognises the value of the training described in the words "Elementary Practical Science," but it considers that this training cannot be attempted with advantage in the large classes preparing for the examination in the various Colleges. If the object of the proposed training be only to impart to pupils a habit of observation and to give a practical bent to their intelligence it seems to the Committee that this object would be more effectively accomplished in the High Schools which have to deal with smaller numbers of pupils, provided they were adequately equipped for the purpose. This object scarcely fall within the scope of University education which demands a more intelligent study of the principles of the Sciences and requires in the students of these subjects a more developed intelligence than is generally found among students of the first year. Those who have had experience of College students are conscious of the difference in this respect between students of the First and Second year. University education may be said really to begin after students have passed the Previous Examination and the smaller classes that have to be handled at this stage indicate this as the proper point at which a beginning should be made in the study of Science in our University. This study should include practical work done in a Laboratory which can be adequately directed in classes of the dimensions usual at this stage.

HISTORY vs SCIENCE.

The Committee would beg to invite the attention of the Senate to the observations of the Committee referred to in the fourth paragraph of this report on "the real value of historic studies" or "of the lessons of history as bearing on the conduct of public and private life." That Committee in their report laid emphasis on "an intelligent introduction to Ancient History" as a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of a student qualifying for the B.A. degree. And they pointed out that "in the present transitional condition of this country a sound and serious study of the methods and lessons of history is especially valuable. Admitting this, it seems impossible to resist the claims of both English and Indian History on the attention of our educated men, and the claims of ancient history are not less powerful." Accordingly the Committee recommends that for "Elementary Practical Science" Ancient History be substituted as the fourth subject for the Previous Examination. There are several members of the Committee, however, who would prefer that there should be no fourth subject at all for the Previous Examination.

In clause (f), paragraph 7, of their letter Government propose that after the first year, the student should elect either for an Arts Course or a Science Course, and to that the Committee agrees.

The Intermediate Arts Course proposed by Government is as follows:—

(1) English.
(2) Second Language as previous selected.
(3) Mathematics or Logic.

The Committee approves of the first two subjects with the qualification that as to the 2nd subject, there should be no restriction to the previously selected second language.

In the opinion of the Committee, the 3rd subject for the Intermediate Arts Examination should be "Physical Science with Practical Exercises," instead of Mathematics or Logic, and in addition to the three compulsory subjects, there should be a fourth subject, viz., either Mathematics, or Logic, or History, the candidate having the option to select any one of these three. The reasons for introducing Physical Science at this stage have already been indicated in paragraph 10 which deals with the proposal to introduce Science into the Previous Examination curriculum.

The Course which the Committee recommends for the Intermediate Arts Examination is as follows:—

(1) English.
(2) Second Language.
(3) Physical Science with Practical Exercises.
(4) One of the following:
  (a) Mathematics.
  (b) Logic.
  (c) History.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE COURSE.

The Intermediate Science Course proposed by Government is as follows: (1) English: Essay and Precis-writing only. (2) One of the following group of subjects: (a) Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics. (b) Chemistry, Botany, Physical Geography. (c) Botany, Zoology, Physical Geography.

The Committee does not see any valid reason for restricting English to an Essay and Precis-writing. It is true that the main purpose of the scheme is Science but a student of Science must find valuable help from the study of a few English Classics such as he is not likely to obtain if he were confined to mere essay-writing. Nor does the Committee think that Mathematics should be relegated to the position, of an optional subject in this examination, inasmuch as each of the Sciences included in the proposed course demands a knowledge of Mathematics more advanced than that prescribed for the Previous Examination.

Then as to the grouping of the Sciences in the 2nd subject proposed by Government, the Committee is of opinion that as each of the suggested groups includes too many distinct branches of Science a better arrangement would be as follows:—

(1) English.
(2) Mathematics.
(3) Physics,
(4) Any two of the following:
  (c) Chemistry.
  (b) Botany.
  (c) Zoology.
  (d) Geology.

In clause (g) of paragraph 7 of their letter Government propose that "the Intermediate Examination of the University" should "follow the 2nd year's course, and when it becomes possible" a complete course of Commerce should be instituted, "the student to elect for such a course at this stage."

With reference to this proposal the Committee begs to inform the Senate that it is not in a position to make any recommendations in that behalf in the absence of any definite proposals as to a course of Commerce. The question what examination in Arts of Science should be regarded as the point of bifurcation for Commercial Education and a decree in Commerce can best be settled only after the Senate has determined whether it ought to institute such a degree and, if so, what ought to be the course of courses of study for its aquirement. At present it is premature to offer any suggestions on that subject.

The next question is as to the courses of study for degree of Bachelor of Arts and of Bachelor of Science respectively.

The course, in the case of each of these examinations, should, in the opinion of the Committee, be one of two years after the Intermediate Examination. The course proposed by Government for the degree of Bachelor of Arts is as follows:—

(1) English, including Composition and Literature.
(2) (a) A 2nd Language or
  (b) Mathematics.
(3) One Optional subject:
  (a) History and Political Economy,
  (b) Logic and Moral Philosophy,
  (c) A 3rd Language.
  (d) Higher Mathematics.

The Committee recommends the following course—

(1) English.
(2) History.
(3) One of the following Optional groups:
  (a) Political Science and Economics.
  (b) A Classical and a Modern language to be selected from Lists published by the Syndicate.
  (c) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
  (d) Pure and Applied Mathematics.
  (e) Physics, including Elements of the Calculus.
  (f) Physics and Chemistry,
  (g) Botany and Zoology.

The scheme of Government omits altogether Science from the course for the B. A. degree. In the opinion of the Committee, the omission of these subjects cannot be justified. The study of Science, in the opinion of the Committee, forms part of a liberal education. The aim of this study as part of an Arts Course is to diffuse amongst the educated classes as widely as possible a knowledge of Science, to create an atmosphere that will be favourable to the growth of scientific study in its more specialised form as provided for in the B.Sc. Course. Experience has shown that many students, who do not aim at becoming specialists in Science, are attracted to this study because of the special form of culture which it fosters. Even while maintaining a separate B.Sc. Course no Indian University except the Allahabad has ventured to exclude Science from its B. A. Curriculum.

The course for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, as proposed by Government, is as follows:—

One of the following groups in which one subject may be treated as secondary to the other:

(1) Chemistry and Physics. (Students selecting this group must take a course of the Calculus.)
(2) Mathematics and Physics.
(3) Chemistry and Botany.
(4) Chemistry and Geology. (Students selecting this group must have previously taken up Physical Geography.) A course of Elementary Zoology will be added.

The Committee recommends instead the following course:—

One of the following groups, one of the subjects to be a principal subject and the other a secondary one:

(1) Physics and Chemistry.
(2) Mathematics and Physics.
(3) Chemistry and Botany.
(4) Chemistary and Geology.
(5) Botany and Zoology.

Students taking a group must have taken the two subjects of the group at the Intermediate Science Examination.

The Committee agrees with Government that an Honours Degree should be awarded, both in the B.A. and the B.Sc. Examinations, and the Committee is of opinion that the Senate should appoint a Committee for the purpose of framing details for such an Honours Course.

INDIAN HISTORY

In section (j) of paragraph 7 of their letter Government observe that "no degree should be conferred on any student who does not possess a sound knowledge of the broad outlines of Indian History. The Committee agrees with the observations of Government contained in the said paragraph, and thinks that the object of those observations will be best attained under the scheme recommended by the Committee in this report, making History a compulsory subject of study in the examination for the degree of B. A.

To the proposals contained in clause (k) of paragraph 7 of the letter of Government the Committee agrees. It is of opinion that a new Degree of Master of Science, as proposed by Government, should be instituted. The Committee would beg to add to the proposals in clause (k) the recommendation that a candidate, whether for the degree of M.A. or M.Sc., must select the subject in which he has taken honours at the B.A. or B.Sc. (as the case may be) and that "the practical examination" mentioned in the clause in question should be confined to examinations in Experimental Sciences.

In clause (a) of paragraph 10 of their letter Government observe that "the present division of the teaching year is such that the best season for practical work especially is largely wasted" and they suggest that "this should be remedied, if possible, and the total vacation period should be reduced to four months." The Committee endorses the suggestion and thinks that its recommendations that the Previous and Intermediate Examinations should be held in September instead of in November and that the Arts Colleges should open in November would go a great way to remedy the evil complained of. The Committee would add that the whole subject is at present under the consideration of the Syndicate.

The Committee is not prepared to recommend the increasing of the age limit for the commencement of a University training. The present age limit which is 16 was adopted by the Senate after considerable discussion and mature deliberation and is in accordance with the recommendation of the Universities Commission of 1902 on that head.

Most of the other proposals of Government contained in paragraph 10 of their letter are more or less of a minor character and are not therefore included in the present report.

The report which is dated 21st September is signed as follows:—Pherozeshah M. Mehta, D. Mackichen, F. Dreckmann, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, N. F. Surveyor, and Jamshedji A. Dalal.

4th October.

Minutes of Dissent are appended to the report by Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. F. Dreckmann, Dr. Surveyor, a joint minute by Messrs Chandavarkar, Sharp, Covention, Mann, Paranjpye, Rajvade and Street with separate minutes by the last three, also minutes by Dr. Scott, and Professor Dastur.

LAJPAT RAI'S FAMINE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 22.

Lala Lajput Rai has made over about Rs. 35,000, balance of the Famine Fund collected by him in 1908 to a Committee consisting of Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji, Rai Bahadur Lalchand, the Hon'ble Shadilal and others for the relief of Hindu widows, orphans and depressed classes and for creating a permanent famine fund. The Committee has decided to allot Rs. 7,000 for the education of the depressed classes.

THE BAPATLA SEDITION CASE.

Sentence Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22.

The hearing of the appeal by Latirazzu Baskriah against his conviction by the Additional Judge, Guntur, and a sentence of five years' transportation passed upon him in the Bapatla Sedition case, was concluded in the High Court yesterday, when Justices Benson and Abdur Rahim, after hearing Mr. T. Prakasam, Barrister-at-Law on behalf of appellant reserved judgment. Mr. Benson called upon Mr. Richmond, the special Public Prosecutor, to address the Court on the question of sentence. He did so and strongly opposed any reduction urging that the accused by circulating leaflets had tried to poison the minds of the student population.

LATER.

In the Baptala sedition case their Lordships delivered judgment yesterday afternoon reducing the transportation of five years to one of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEES.

Introduction in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22.

At the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamand in 1908 a Resolution was passed in favour of the creation of local industrial committees. The terms of the resolution were rather vague and Mr. Chatterton in endeavouring to give effect to it seems to have formulated a scheme going somewhat beyond what was actually proposed.

In October the acting Director of Industries, Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., addressed Government on the subject expressing himself as opposed to the scheme. The Government, in an order just issued, express disagreement with Mr. Cotton and direct him to select two or three districts where the circumstances are favourable and to take steps for the gradual introduction of the system of Industrial Committees.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.

Suffering from Ptomaine Poisoning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 22.

Owing to what is believed to be ptomaine poisoning Colonel Victor Brook and Captains Gibbs, Holden, Jelf and Todd, Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, were taken slightly ill. The outbreak is reported to have risen from something taken at breakfast this morning. The complete list of those effected also included Mr. Thomas, the chauffeur, Mr. Oliver, head cook, Mr. Fryer, a steward, one or two maid servants and four or five menials. A bacteriological examination of the food is now being made. Nothing can be stated definitely as to the particular food stuff affected, but milk is suspected. The patients were under the treatment of Colonel Crooke Lawless, Surgeon to the Viceroy, but the symptoms in all the cases are the same. A slight improvement has been practically effected this evening.

INDIANS' SUCCESS IN CAMBRIDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 22.

Information has been received that in the competition held at Cambridge during this year's Long Vacation for the James Essay prizes one of the prize winners was Madhavan Numbiar, a student of King's College and eldest son of Vengail Kunhi Rama Nair, North Malabar. Three subjects were prescribed for selection by competitors and Nambiar chose "British Rule in India." Mr. N. Naryanan, I.C.S. is the only other Indian who has won this prize.

THE HON'BLE DR. TEMULJI BHICAJI NARIMAN.

Member of the Legislative Council.

DR. TEMULJI NARIMAN was born at Naosari on the 3rd September, 1848. He was one of the first pupils of the Cowasji Jehangir Naosari Madrassa, which was founded in October, 1856, and in the founding of which his late venerable father, Mr. Bhicaji Nariman, had a principal share. After two years of Gujarati, Zend and Pehlvi studies, he commenced his English education in 1858. He settled in Bombay with his family in 1862 and joined the Elphinstone High School. He passed his Matriculation in 1865, and after a year's study under Mr. Chatfield and Professor Hughlings at the Elphinstone College, where he was known more as a gymnast than a scholar, he joined the Grant Medical College in 1867. He passed the first L.M. in 1870 and was awarded the Carnac Scholarship for the greatest proficiency in Physiology. He passed the L. M. in 1872 and was awarded the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Prize of Rs. 250 for the greatest proficiency in Medicine and Surgery. He was a great favourite of Dr. Ward, the Professor of Midwifery, and imbibed a taste for that subject from his younger days, which helped him in making a name in this special line and in founding the Parsi Lying-in Hospital, which is the first private institution of its kind in India. He was fond of sport and founded a gymnasium in the Grant Medical College, of which he was the Captain and the Secretary. He played in several cricket matches with the Old Elphinstonians and was one of the team in the first prize match originated by the late Mr. Bengalee. He has been one of the Honorary Physicians of the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnasium for the last fifteen or twenty years. He was the Honorary Secretary of the Grant College Medical Society from 1883 to 1891 and took a very active and leading part in its proceedings, reading scores of papers on different medical subjects. In August, 1884, he gave a public lecture in the Framji Cowasji Institute on the puerperal fever among the Parsis in Bombay, its causes and prevention, which agitated the medical profession at the time and ended in the founding of the Parsi Lying-in Hospital. He was exceptionally fortunate in gaining the good opinion and regard not only of the Professors and Principal of the Medical College of his time, but also of the Professors and Principals who succeeded them, and for more than the last twenty years he has been annually appointed an examiner for the Khory and Vacha Prizes in the Medical College in diseases of women. In 1883 he was appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University, and in the same year a Justice of the Peace. In 1884 he was appointed an examiner in Physiology, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at the B.A., B.Sc., M.A., L. M. & S. and M.D. examinations at the same time, a rare and unique honour, seldom or never conferred on any native examiner so far as we know. He was re-appointed in the same subjects for the second time in 1886. From that time until now, with rare intervals, he has been appointed an examiner in midwifery and diseases of women and children for the L. M. & S. and M. D. examinations, excepting those years in which he served on the Syndicate of the Bombay University. In 1891 he was appointed a Syndic in Medicine, and he is the only medical graduate who has the honour of being re-elected for so many consecutive years unopposed. He was elected a Dean in the Faculty of Medicine for 1901-1902. He is the first medical graduate of the Bombay University to be elected a Syndic and Dean in Medicine. He was the President of the Bombay Medical Union when that body was in its vigorous existence. He was the Worshipful Master of Lodge Rising Star of Western India for two consecutive years 1893 and 1894, and was elected Substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge last year. He read several papers before the old Medical and Physical Society and has been a member of the Managing Committee of the present Bombay Medical and Physical Society ever since its reorganisation. Though it was founded by the Indian Medical Service men with an official constitution, he has been held in so high a regard and esteem that he has the rare honour of being its Vice-President and has been presiding at all its meetings. He is the only native medical practitioner who has been so honoured. He rendered very valuable services during the first epidemic of plague and spent hours daily in house-to-house visitation, and he was thanked by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat for attending plague camps at Matoonga and Dadar not only free, but even supplying medicines to all the inmates out of his own pocket. He was appointed by Government a member of the Plague Research Committee and was the Bombay Secretary of the first Calcutta Medical Congress. He visited Europe in 1899 and considerably added to his store of knowledge by visiting the different maternity hospitals of Europe and studying there. He has been the Honorary Treasurer of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch, for several years past. For his valued services in connection with this fund, Her Excellency Lady Northcote wrote a very appreciative letter to Dr. Nariman on her departure to Europe, of which we give the first few lines:—

DEAR DR. NARIMAN,—A few lines I must write before leaving India to again thank you for all the help you so generously and continually afforded me during the 3 1/4 years in the cause of the Dufferin Fund. Without such help as yours it would have been impossible to bring the work to so successful an issue. I shall hope to see you in Bombay to personally have the pleasure of thanking you—but in case I might not have the opportunity, I write this letter to express my gratitude for all the advice and help you so kindly gave me."

In grateful recognition of his valued services in connection with the Parsi Lying-in Hospital, and to commemorate his name, the Parsi community and some admirers from the other communities, have placed a marble bust of Dr. Nariman in the hospital. He was one of the few honoured representatives of the Bombay Presidency invited by Government to attend at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903. Government have also appointed him a visitor of the Thana Lunatic Asylum and N. J. Wadia Andheri Charitable Dispensary. The Syndicate of the Bombay University have very often appointed him an examiner of the different medical and other prize essays of the Bombay University. He was a candidate for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council from the University in 1903, but was not successful. Government had also appointed him a member of the Nursing Committee which considered the question of a nursing service for the Presidency. He was also nominated a Fellow of the University and elected a Syndic in Medicine on the Provincial Syndicate and is still in that office. Though a graduate of the Bombay University only, and possessing no British qualifications, he was honoured with the election of a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London about six years ago.

In 1907 he was appointed by Government to serve on a committee to consider the question of abolishing the L. M. & S. degree and substituting a diploma in its place.

Dr. Nariman was elected a member of the Corporation in 1905 as a representative of the Bombay University.

In 1909 he was was appointed Vice-President of the Bombay Medical Congress.

He was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal on the King's birthday in June, 1903, for public service in India and was entertained at dinners by both the European and native medical men a few months ago. He is one of the most successful of the native medical practitioners and a recognised leader of the medical profession in Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DISCONTENTED WOMAN.

"Why are women discontented?" The question seems to be of the same kind as the classic, "when did you leave off beating your wife?" But it is put with a solemnity that defies all thought of humour by some investigator of the tides and currents of our age. Everybody knows, of course, that there are a number of women in the world determined to be revolting till death. The phrase "new woman" has died with the other catchwords of the last decade, but the thing, so far as it consisted of a creature out of temper with the privileges and duties accorded to her, and yearning ambitiously for a different set of conventions—the thing still exists. So we need not care to deny altogether the subtle assumption of the question which is the text of these paragraphs. Some proportion of women are discontented, and discontented not so much with their own individual circumstances, but with the lot of women as women. Whether they are justified, whether there is any chance of winning for women anything different from a feminine part in life, this, flippant column is not the place to inquire. Those of us who are merely ordinary folks, moving among ordinary people, will not incline to believe that the number of the profoundly discontented is large enough to be important. Many there are, no doubt, who want reforms here and reforms there in the affairs of women. But those who want a full-sized revolution are few.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF WOMEN.

It would be strange if the majority were on the other side. Several people have lately been exercising themselves severely to prove that women are not now so happy as in the brave days of old. The golden age of women, it is said, was when they were the goddesses of chivalry, when young gentlemen were content to perform absurd antics half a lifetime for the sake of being honoured as the chosen knight of some fair cold dame. There are no doubt women who desire to be worshipped as queens and idols, just as there are men who get unhappy if they are treated as merely human. The bulk of both sexes being sane, people suffering from the aforesaid eccentricities are rare. Moreover, it has to be pointed out that the extravagant devotion of the age of chivalry was only a fashion in manners. It meant in practice less than our convention that a man takes the outside of the pavement. The lady, in defence of those peerless beauty her knight would do mountebank tricks, had to accommodate her own tastes to the family interests with a servility that would disgust the least sentimental of modern men.

THE AGE OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Now behold someone else, who says that the golden age of women was not the age of chivalry, but the age of housekeeping—the years in which every woman was her own butcher and baker and candlestick-maker, when she was in her own proper person the whole army of tradesmen who now supply her household. The woman whose life was spent at the spinning-wheel and the still-room was infinitely happier, we hear, than she whose household goes on wheels so long as she remembers to see the cook daily and go over the books once a week. Further, and this is rather ingenious, a severe assault is made upon men because they have abolished this old working housewifery and given women nothing in its place. Wherefore the unhappiness of modern women is all the fault of men. By a quite new road we come to the old desired conclusion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 21.—Maj. Thompson, 1st Gurkha Rifles, from Dharamsala.
Capt. Woodruffe, Royal Sussex, from England.
Lieut. Mulloy, 32nd Lancers, Sussex from England.
Maj. Carnegy, 9th Gurkha Rifles from Dehra Dun.
Lieut. Dunsdale, Rifle Bde., from Shahanpur.
Lieut. Caldecott, The Royal Muns, from Agra.
Capt. Ramsay, 22nd Cav., from England.
Capt. Taylor, 22nd Cav., from England.
Maj Bickett, 18th Lancers, from Meerut.
Capt. Howell, 18th Lancers, from Meerut.
Lieut. Sprot, the Black Watch, from England.
Col. Burne, 38th Dogras, from, Lahore Cantonment.
Captain Perrin, 76th Punjabis, from Attock.
Captain Trintrell, S. and T. C. from Lahore.
Lieut Krowles, I. M. S. from Aden.
Captain Furnivall, R. F. A. from England.
Captain Donovan, R. A. from England.
Captain Corry, R. E. from England.
Captain Baird Camero. Highl, from England.
Lieut Hill, 129th Baluchis, from Karachi.
Lieut Larcom, R. H. A. from England.
Lieut Woodward, 130th Baluchis, from Chaman.
Lieut Blair, 79th C. I. from Aurungabad.
Capt Vaughan Sawyer, 12th Pioneers, from England.
Capt Crookshank, 34th S. Pioneers, from England.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 21.—Capt Corry, R. E. to Kirkee.
Lieut Sutton, 42nd Deoli Regt., to England.
Lieut Mooready, 120th Rajputana Inf. to Somaliland.
Maj Bell, A. J. A. G. to Simla.
Capt Vaughan Sawyer, 12th Pioneers, to Kirkee.
Maj Thompson, 1st Gurkha Rifles, to England.
Capt Crookshank, 34th S. Pioneers, to Sialkote.
Maj Carnegy, 9th Gurkha Rifles, to England.
Lieut Dinsdale, 2nd Rifle Bde. to England.
Capt Woodruffe. Rl. Sussex Regt. to Rawal Pindi.
Lieut Caldecott, the Royal Muns. to Agra.
Capt Cross, I.M.S., to England.
Col Pearse, 2nd King's Shrofs. L. I. to England.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 24.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday from Aden, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashworth, Mr E	Isaacs, Mrs
Anderson, Mr A	Inglis, Mrs
Bevins, Mr Geo E	Janney, Lt Col Mrs and 2 infts
Burke, Mr	Liston, Mr Forbes
Bernard, Mr P P H	Milner, Mr and Mrs C W
Boyagis, Mr J	Mackie, Mrs 3 Misses and child
Cox, Mr D A	Newham, Miss P
Cooper-King, Mr M K	Pullor, Mr
Duckworth, Miss A	Rinnick, Mr C M
Franklin, Mr and Mrs E Stanton	Shillingford, Mr and Mrs S
Fergusson, Mr R H	Shillingford, Mr H
Gupta, Mr N	Shillingford, Master B
Gattley, Mr N	Webster, Mr T
Hewison, Revd J R	
Hallifax, Mr and Mrs H F	
Howard, Mr Edwin	
Hooper, Mr and Mrs E T and inft	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Acree, Mr	Judd, Mr
Bissett, Mr A G	Jones, Mr Harvey
Brown, Mr R H	Kidel, Miss
Browne, Mrs Ellen	Lillaz, Mr and Mrs Paul
Browne, Miss	Lloyd, Mr and Mrs
Boensinward, Mr J	Massey, Mr and Mrs C W
Boyd, Capt J F	Nicolay, Mrs
Black, Mr and Mrs W	Newham, Col and Mrs A
Butler, Mr E J	Osorio, Mrs A S C
Cooke, Mr	Potter, Miss M
Dixon, Mr	Peyton, Mr G W
Elphinstone, Mr	Phillips, Mr R M
Evans, Capt W R	Parlenry, Lieut
Fowke, Mr E W	Robertson, Capt D
Gray, Mr N F	Sellers, Mr T C
Gaskell, Lt J C T	Wathen, Mr G A
Hutchinson, Mr C M	Wilder, Mr and Mrs G
Harrison, Mr	Wathen, Miss G A
Hill, Capt R C R	Wolpole, Mr R

FROM PORT SAID.

Lothbinere, Major and Miss	Mushran, Mr S
	Wilcock, Sir Wm

FOR KARACHI.

Sinclair, Mr Alec	Grant, Brig Surgeon and Mrs

"THE price of horseflesh to-day is dearer than it was before the Boer War," said a veterinary surgeon giving evidence at Clerkenwell County

BY THE WAY.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

A famous Parliamentary bon mot is recalled by the recent situation in the House of Commons. In 1860 Mr. Gladstone's great Budget, reducing the Customs tariffs and repealing the paper duties, was sent back by the House of Lords, with a suggestion that the duty on tea should be repealed instead of those on paper. During the debate on this counter-proposal in the Commons Lord Derby wrote a note to Lord Palmerston: "Is it to be tea and turn out?" Lord Palmerston promptly scribbled back, "No; paper and stationery."

CANON KNOX LITTLE'S 70TH BIRTHDAY.

Canon Knox Little received many congratulations on attaining his seventieth birthday about a fortnight ago. He is one of the most eloquent preachers of the day, and is secure of a large congregation whenever he preaches in Worcester Cathedral (where he has held a canonry since 1881) or in London, where in years gone by he used to address great gatherings of men in St. Paul's Cathedral in the middle of the day during Lent. Canon Knox Little's sons were among those who went to the war in South Africa, and for soldiers the Canon has a special regard. He was himself acting chaplain to the Household Cavalry during part of the war. Probably the Canon would count the late Dean Church among the men who have exercised a lasting influence on his thought.

SOME MEMORIES OF CHARLES READE.

Sir Robert Anderson, in the latest instalment of his recollections in "Blackwood," tells of his meeting with Charles Reade. He went to lodge in his house which was kept by Mrs. Seymour. Reade was in Oxford at the time, and the fact of finding Sir Robert in the house on his return "set him fuming." He wouldn't have lodgers in his house, he declared and ordered that Sir Robert should be turned out at once. But Mrs. Seymour knew how to manage him and Sir Robert was left in possession. For a time Reade ignored his lodger, but later they became very good friends.

READE'S LITERARY METHOD.

Reade's literary work was, Sir Robert Anderson remarks, a rare combination of genius and plodding. A brass scuttle which stood by the fireplace held the illustrated and other papers which reached him week by week. From these he culled anything that took his fancy, and the cuttings were thrown into a companion scuttle, to be afterwards inserted in scrap-books, and duly indexed. Materials for his novels and plays were thus supplied or suggested. The accuracy of his descriptions of events and places was phenomenal.

"BUTTERED EGGS."

Sir Robert Anderson could make "buttered eggs," and Reade watched the operation on one occasion with great interest. He came home very hungry from a theatrical supper, at which, as he explained, there was a division of labour he doing the talking and the others the eating. In his handkerchief he had some baked potatoes purchased at a stall which stood nightly in the street opposite his house. But Sir Robert asked him upstairs, and disclosed to him the contents of his cupboard, which included all that was needed for an impromptu supper, not excepting eggs and bread, a saucepan and an Etna. The process of making scrambled eggs excited Reade's admiration and from that hour he regarded his lodger as a personage.

PINE FORESTS AT THE SOUTH POLE.

Professor David, who occupies the Chair of Geology in the University of Sydney and who accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton to the Antarctic, has been making some interesting remarks on his discoveries there. The fossil woods he had found showed that pine forests had flourished in the vicinity of the South Pole at a remote geological epoch. The coal seams he had discovered suggested the same conclusion. At that time there was more or less continuous land from Australia to the South Pole. The climate all over the world was at that period probably much milder than at present.

ADVERTISING A TOWN.

Of all schemes of town advertisement that have ever been discussed the most freakish is probably that which is now under consideration at Springfield, Massachusetts. It is seriously proposed to put up, at the South End Bridge, an electric sign in large letters bidding "Welcome" to all persons arriving in the town. The estimated cost will be about £80 a year. It is not surprising that a good many of the more old-fashioned residents suggest that this kind of flamboyancy would be more in keeping with Coney Island than with a New England town of the solidity and character of Springfield.

AEROPLANES AS PRESENTS.

This year the "belles poupees" and the automobiles are discarded in Paris for aeroplanes, and there are not many children there, a writer in the "Pall Mall Magazine" states, who do not possess flying-machines of some kind, even if they cost only a penny each, and some of them do. The consequence is that on fine days the public gardens are rife with strenuous young fliers, who dub themselves Bleriot, De Lambert, or Latham, according as their fancy dictates. Even the little girls, as they "jouent a la Madame," have renounced being duchesses and countesses for the honour of being Madame Bleriot, with her little family of five. The more domestic aeroplane is the one which holds chocolates where the machinery would be; and of these the shop windows are full.

A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

The Rev. Samuel Skrene, vicar of Lanehan, Nottinghamshire, has seven sons, and the "Treasury" states that they are all priests of the Church. One is vicar of Walton, Lancashire, famous for its church long before the adjacent village of Liverpool overshadowed it in importance. Another is vicar of St. Stephen's Sunderland. One is in Ketold, Yorkshire, and another in Beccles, Suffolk. A short claims a fifth. Another is in Suffolk, while a seventh is in Lincolnshire. It is said by those who know the brothers most intimately that they represent different phases of Church thought.

OWLS FOR ORCHARDS.

The fruit-growers of New Zealand, after long racking their brains in vain to find some way of getting rid of the small bird pest, recently thought of trying owls, says the "Sydney Mail." A hundred and small German owls were ordered from Europe, and a part of the order was delivered last September. The owls were liberated in the fruit-growing districts and immediately proved a wonderful success. They killed waxeyes, finches, green linnets, thrushes, blackbirds, and sparrows; also mice, rats, and young rabbits. They fed their young on caterpillars, grubs, and beetles, and their only fault seemed to be an occasional fondness for a barnyard chicken.

WISHING.

(By E. W. Wilcox.)

Do you wish the world were better?
Let me tell you what to do.
Set a watch upon your actions,
Keep them always straight and true.

Rid your mind of selfish motives;
Let your thoughts be true and high;
You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?
Well, suppose you make start—
By accumulating wisdom
In the scrap-book of your heart.

Do not waste one page on folly,
Live to learn and learn to live.
If you want to give men knowledge,
You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember, day by day,
Just to scatter seeds of kindness
As you pass along the way;

For the pleasure of the many,
May be oft-times traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn
Shelters armies from the sun.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

"FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Balmoral, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

MEN AND MATTERS.

QUEEN AMELIA'S KINDNESS.

The Madrid papers are telling a pretty story about Queen Amelia of Portugal. A short time ago, while motoring in a country district, the chauffeur mistook the road, and the party did not know which way to turn. One of the gentlemen in attendance asked a peasant the way. The man looked at the magnificent car, then at the company, and thought they were making fun of him. "As if you did not know," he said. The Queen laughed, and assured him they were lost. Not until then did the peasant condescend to point out the way. "Give him this for his trouble," said the Queen to one of her escort, handing him a gold piece. "Here my man," said the latter, "is a little present from the Queen." The following day the peasant presented himself at the Palace and asked to see Queen Amelia. "I know her," he said mysteriously; "I saw her yesterday, and I want to see her again." The attendant would have turned him away for a madman, had it not happened that one of the ladies-in-waiting recognised him. Presently he was ushered into her Majesty's presence. "Yes, 'tis thou," he said, with great satisfaction. "I did not tell thee yesterday; I have two little ones without a mother. Wilt thou be their mother?" With womanly tenderness Queen Amelia accepted the trust, and had the little ones placed in a special institution under her patronage.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg, who has been more seriously ill than is generally understood, is almost unknown to the outside world. From a child he has been most delicate, and has occasioned much anxiety to his family. He is a great favourite with the King, and is devoted to his sister, the Queen of Spain, who hurried to England as soon as she heard of his grave illness. Prince Leopold is now in a nursing home in the West-end and is progressing favourably, though it is evident that he will have to spend some time abroad before he is anything like strong again. He has been studying hard at Cambridge, where he is very popular. He is quite unable to enter into any of the more violent sports at the 'Varsity, but he is a very keen debater, and takes part in the debates to a very considerable extent. Some time ago he provoked considerable amusement when he rose to move a motion that "England might be better under a Republic." Cries of "Treason, treason," met him on all sides, while a humorist in the back seats cried "Oh, shame! What will Uncle Teddie say?"

THE PRIVATE AND THE PEER.

The Duke of Roxburgh, who has met with a serious accident whilst hunting with the Quorn Hounds, is one of the best all-round sportsmen in the country. He shoots, skates, rides to hounds, and has half-a-dozen other strenuous pastimes, in all of which he excels. He will be greatly missed in the hunting-field this season for, as he has broken his leg, it is unlikely that he will ride to hounds again for some time. He took part in the South African War, and had he not been a Duke, the changes are that he would have been awarded the V.C. During a reconnaissance as Rensburg, a private loss his mount. The Duke, realising the great danger the man was in rode out under a heavy fire and effected his rescue, the private and peer riding into safety on the same horse. The Duchess—nee" Miss May Goelet—has a wonderful collection of turquoises which has attracted a great deal of interest in Society. The chief item in the collection is a large ornament for the neck composed of hundreds of turquoises all flawless and of great beauty and value. The Duchess had a hundred pieces of jewellery, brooches, earrings and pendants broken up to form this wonderful thing.

WHEN THE DUKES BEGIN TO FLY.

The young Duke of Westminster, who has purchased an aeroplane on which he hopes to make flights in the near future, can be trusted to provide some exciting moments for his friends and relatives when he once gets aboard, for he is one of the most daring young sportsmen of the present day. He was on Lord Roberts's staff during the South African War, and he has made many journeys into the interior of Africa and in America in search of big game. As a child, the Duke of Westminster received the name of "Ben d'Or," after the late Duke's celebrated horse had won the Derby. To his friends he is still known by that name. Racing, however, has not taken the hold upon him that might have been expected in view of his Grosvenor blood and his immense wealth. He prefers the delight of riding his own horse to victory in a point-to-point race to the honour of winning a big race on the flat.

TOO MUCH OF A JOKE.

He is very fond of practical joking, but sometimes his own high spirits and those of his friends take him a little too far; and it will be remembered that there was something of a scandal about this time two years ago, when a number of his guests at Eaton Hall committed a real burglary "just for fun." They had been dining with a neighbour, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who had boasted that his house was absolutely burglar-proof, and challenged anyone to attempt to break in. His guests took him at his word, and that evening a party of them, well disguished, drove over in a motor car at midnight and successfully made off with a valuable silver racing trophy and a number of cigars. The police of the whole country-side were aroused over the supposed burglary, but during the course of the next day both the Marquis of Cholmondeley and the Duke issued statements explaining that the affairs was only a joke.

BIRR'S QUAINT CUSTOM.

Lord Rosse is one of the many Irish peers who have been in London on political business. He is a scientist, like most of his family, and took honours in the science school at Oxford. Also, he is much given to music; and at his request Beethoven's "Hallelujah Chorus" was played when he and his bride left the chapel at Clumber, where his marriage had been celebrated with the ornate rites dear to the heart of his High Church uncle-in-law, the Duke of Newcastle. Lord Rosse owns the little town of Birr, which is often, but erroneously, called Parsonstown. One of his ancestors, a certain William Parsons, stood a siege of fourteen months at Birr Castle during the war of 1641. The story goes that this worthy left a quaint trust for all time to his family. He founded an almshouse at Birr for four poor Protestants, which had a garden and orchard attached, with the instructions that each inmate was to be given twelve pence every Sunday that each was to be allowed to graze three cows with the family stock, and every second year to receive a new red gown and a badge from the hands of the heir of the Parsons. The present peer's son, a baby of three, may already have performed this ceremonial.

A RETIRING JUDGE.

At length Sir William Grantham has determined to retire from the Bench, upon which he has sat since 1886, and this retirement is likely to be announced early in the New Year. Though perhaps not one of the most brilliant judges, he has done a great deal of good work while on the Bench and is one of the best criminal judges of the present day. One of his most notable characteristics is the manner in which he ranges himself on the side of the prisoner. An instance of this was given by his remarks to the jury at the Old Bailey the other morning on the difference between French and English justice, in which he emphasised the maxim that in this country everyone is innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Without his wig and gown Sir William Grantham looks the typical country squire, and certainly no one would suspect that he was one of his Majesty's judges. He is a member of the East Sussex magisterial bench, and during the vacation often takes his seat there. This led to an amusing incident not so very long ago. A solicitor from another part of the country was engaged in a case before the bench, of which he was chairman. Constantly Sir William set him right on points of law. At length, the vanquished lawyer sat down. Turning to the man next to him, he said, "What a cocksure old beggar that is! Who is he, anyhow, that he should pretend to know so much about the law?" "Oh, that is merely Mr. Justice Grantham," was the smiling reply. "I thought perhaps you knew, or I would have given you a hint."

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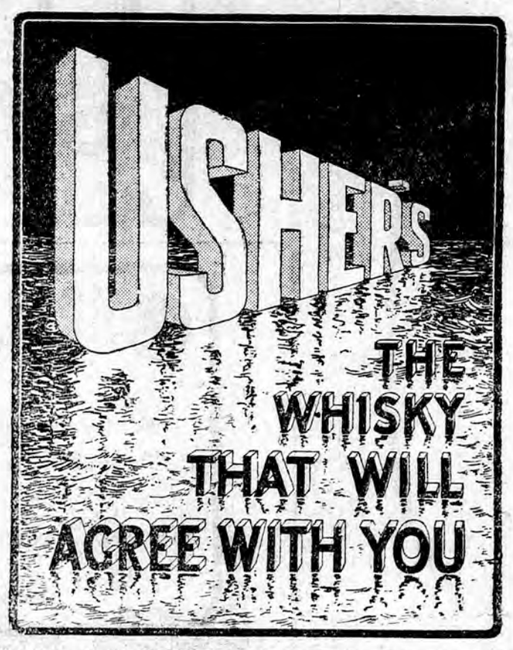

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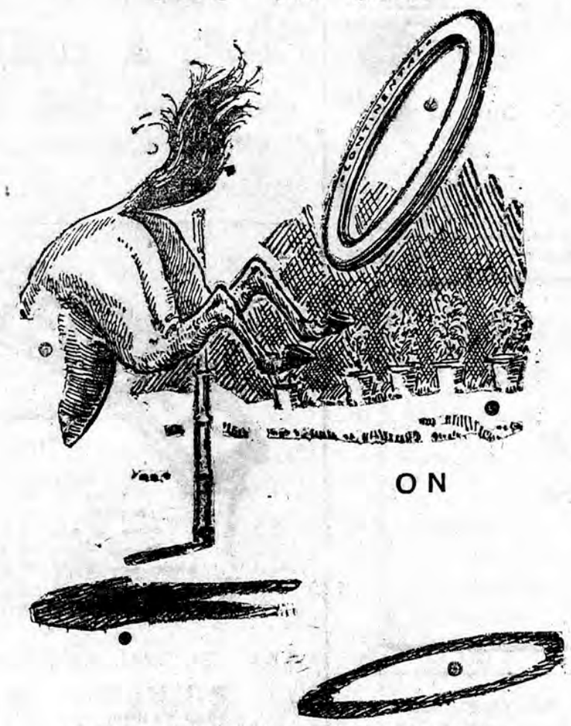

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X 44111 The Moon hath raised her lamp above. Mr. Ernest Pike and Mr. Peter Dawson. (With Orchestra).
The addition of this beautiful Duet to our catalogue will be welcomed.
It is a fine example of Messrs. Pike and Dawson's concerted work.

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X 42859 If I could only find the key. Mr. Billy Williams. (With Piano).
This clever artist's peculiarly "taking" tyle is well exemplifsd in this Record.

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X 46277 Royal Trumpeters. Mr. Olly Oakley. (With Orchestra).
Mr. Oakley has developed his finger dexterity to a remarkable degree.
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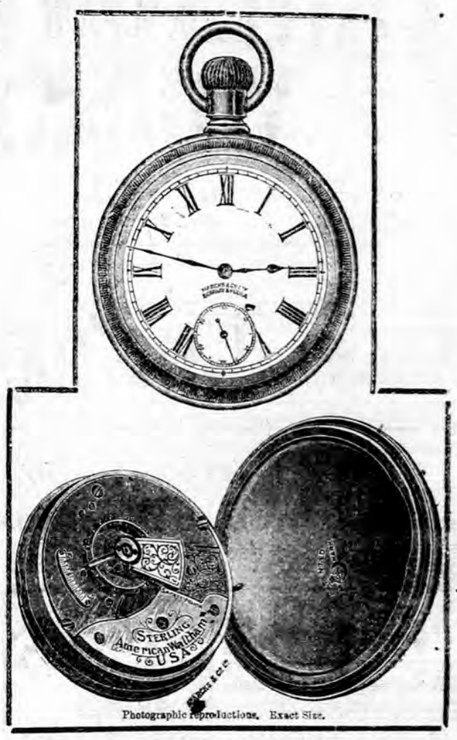

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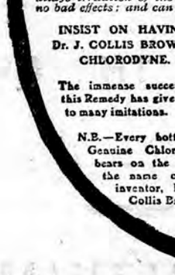

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Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fruchurch Street, London, E.C.